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An overturned car burns after mobs attacked traffic in Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.

Will Consider Individual Cases

Ford Backs Off Possibility of General Pardon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Ford today drew back on his spokesman's statement yesterday that pardons were under study for Watergate figures and said that any request for a pardon will be considered on an individual basis.

With a sterner protest against the President for his pardon Sunday of former President Nixon and the suggestion yesterday that other Nixon administration figures might be pardoned, Mr. Ford issued a formal statement which substantially altered the comment made his name the day before. The President said today in fact that those charged or convicted of Watergate crimes would be treated like any other individual if they make requests for pardon.

The President's statement said: "The announcement yesterday [Acting Press Secretary John] J. Whitely's statement in reference to pardoning of her husband and similar public statements on behalf of others. Such a study is, of course, for any request concerning pardon of an individual."

"No Inference"

However, no inference should be drawn as to the outcome of a study in any case. Nor is a pardon of the former President, under the unique circumstances stated by me in granting pardon to any other case such as may be under study. Senate Minority Leader Hugh O'Dwyer, R-Pa., read the President's statement to newsmen following the two-hour meeting that Ford held with GOP congressional leaders.

Sen. Scott and House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ark., said today there is "no study" of pardon requests for Watergate defendants.

Rep. Rhodes said that the intent of the Bushen statement yesterday was to say that if the President received applications for pardon from any Watergate figures, the requests "will not be thrown into the waste basket" but will receive serious attention. "Rep. Rhodes" and Sen. Scott said they supported Mr. Ford's decision on the former President, but neither suggested pardons for those charged or convicted of Watergate crimes.

Rep. Rhodes said he supported

the presidential decision because "continuing the Watergate matter is not in the best interest of the country."

Assistant Senate Minority Leader Robert Griffin, R-Mich., who attended today's congressional leadership meeting at the White House, said it was his understanding that the President instructed Mr. Bushen to make the original statement because he did not want to indicate the issue of pardons for others was being rejected out of hand.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., who was critical of yesterday's statement, said when informed of the clarifying statement, "That's what I think they should do."

Before today's statement, the White House had been deluged by congressional criticism. Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., said, for example, "It's incredible and I surely hope the President reconsiders before he makes the most tragic mistake of his life."

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In Clerides-Denktaş Accord

Cypriots to Free Wounded POWs

NICOSIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—The rival leaders of Greek and Turkish Cyprus agreed today to free sick and wounded prisoners from the Cyprus war, as a prelude to the general release of all captives, the United Nations said.

President Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot Vice-President Rauf Denktaş also agreed to free the sick and wounded with all prisoners under 18, teachers and university students, a communiqué from the UN peace force in Cyprus said.

The date for the start of the prisoner release will be announced Friday after the next meeting between Mr. Denktaş and Mr. Clerides, the communiqué said.

5,866 Known Prisoners

The number of prisoners, detainees and hostages from the Cyprus war was still being compiled by the International Red Cross, which reported 5,866 known last week, the communiqué said.

Almost four weeks after the Cyprus cease-fire and five days after Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktaş first agreed to free the prisoners, at least 3,314 Turkish Cypriot men were still sweltering in the schools and prison

camps where they were jailed during the fighting.

More than 1,150 Greek Cypriots were locked up in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia and at least 1,188 more were in camps in Turkey.

The Red Cross estimated that two-thirds of the prisoners on both sides were civilians, not soldiers or fighters.

Elderly and invalid civilians who were abandoned in their villages during the Turkish invasion—most of them Greek Cypriots—would be taken to their families or rounded up and given food, housing and medical care, today's UN communiqué said.

Some Elderly Starving

Red Cross officials have reported that in many of about 107 abandoned Greek Cypriot villages, a few residents too old to move had been left behind and some of them were starving. Some Turkish Cypriots in the Greek zone, where all able-bodied men had been arrested, were also in crucial need of help, the Red Cross said.

The latest agreement between the enemy leaders was reached at a meeting in the war-torn Ledra Palace Hotel, now a UN peace force barracks in the

man's land between the Greek and Turkish lines in Nicosia.

The meeting was the third in a series arranged by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who said he hoped the humanitarian talks might lead to full-scale peace negotiations for Cyprus.

Negotiations were broken off last month at Geneva and the Turkish invasion army then advanced to capture 41 per cent of the island, turning more than a third of the Cyprus population into refugees.

Mr. Waldheim's personal envoy on the island, Ambassador Louis Wickham Munoz, attended today's meeting with other UN officials and a delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, which will handle the prisoner releases.

The communiqué said Swiss

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Up to 200 Reportedly Killed

Heavy Death Toll Is Feared In Mozambique Race Riots

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 11 (AP)—As many as 200 persons have been stoned, stabbed or beaten to death in racial rioting following the collapse of an organized white settlers' revolt, a senior police official said today.

He made the estimate after touring the black shantytowns around Lourenço Marques—the scene of bloody rioting and looting since yesterday.

The Miguel Bombarda Hospital in the capital reported 47 dead—38 black and nine white—and 171 hospitalized since yesterday. That was the only confirmed report available of the racial breakdown of the victims.

At least 200 others were treated for wounds and released, the hospital said.

By this afternoon, the capital was calm and largely deserted. Shops and offices were closed, and only a small number of persons or vehicles were on the streets.

Severe Damage

The damage to the shantytowns that surrounded the capital on three sides was reportedly severe. Asian shopkeepers who fled the Massava suburbs said their shops had been destroyed by mobs of over 1,000 black men and women.

In Lisbon, Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves said the disorders had caused serious food shortages, mainly for the black population, and "the army has begun distributing food to the needy."

The rioting in the black shantytowns was reportedly sparked by the surrender of rebellious white soldiers yesterday.

The whites were protesting the signing of an agreement Saturday giving control of the territorial government to Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement that fought the Portuguese for 10 years. The colony is scheduled to receive its independence next June.

A Portuguese Army captain, reporting via Lisbon radio, said that many Africans had reacted to the whites' surrender by going on a rampage. He was in charge of the Lourenço Marques radio station: that the whites had seized and used as their headquarters. The Mozambique station estimated the dead at more than 100 persons.

Three companies of Portuguese commandos were flown to the capital from northern Mozambique to reinforce troops trying to restore order, a government communiqué from Lisbon said.

Hundreds of Portuguese refugees were reported fleeing to South Africa. Special regulations limited the amount of money an individual could draw from the bank in a single day to 4,000 escudos (\$170).

Beira, the second city of Mozambique, was reported quiet today after several days of demonstrations.

The Lourenço Marques station appealed to citizens to stop looting. A number of food and other stores were reported cleaned out. Sporadic gunfire was still heard

today from the black shantytowns.

The South African Press Association, SAPA, reported that roadblocks had been established

around the city, Lourenço Marques airport was closed to civil flights.

In the West African colony of Angola, the Portuguese Army

command issued a communiqué charging that the Angolan National Liberation Front, FNLA, was ignoring a tacit cease-fire

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President Ford with Israeli Prime Minister at White House yesterday.

In Pledging Support to Rabin

Ford Calls for Arab-Israeli Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Ford welcomed Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel to the White House yesterday with a strong public pledge that the United States remains "committed to Israel's survival and security."

At the start of four days of important talks about the Middle East situation and Israeli-American relations, Mr. Ford coupled his assurances of American support with a reminder that the United States expected Israel's cooperation in accelerating the movement toward future Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Mr. Rabin, making his first visit to the United States as Israel's head of government, received full honors—a 19-gun salute, military honor guard, and several thousand invited guests waving Israeli and American flags on the south lawn of the White House.

American officials said Mr. Ford wanted to make sure that the Israelis understood the continuing American support even as they were being urged to join in further negotiations with the Arabs.

Mr. Rabin, a former ambassador to Washington, and one time Israeli chief of staff, made it clear in his response to Mr. Ford that Israel, wary of Arab intentions, could continue with diplomatic efforts only so long as it was certain that its security needs were met.

"Only a strong Israel, which has

the capacity to deter aggression and to defend herself successfully by her own strength, has a chance of winning peace," Mr. Rabin said.

"I cannot underline strongly enough our conviction that the constant maintenance of Israel's strength is an absolute prerequisite for the attainment of solutions to the problems of our troubled region."

Israeli officials have asked the United States for \$1.5 billion in economic and military aid for the next year in addition to the nearly \$500,000,000 approved by Senate and House committees dealing with the aid bill.

American officials already have assured Israel of long-term American aid, but they have not consented to the figure sought by the Israelis.

Exchange of Fire

ZARIT, Israel, Sept. 11 (UPI).—An Israeli border police patrol exchanged light arms fire with a lone guerrilla sniper today on the northern edge of this village on the Lebanon frontier.

The policeman said it was over in a few minutes and that there were no Israeli casualties.

Meanwhile, Israeli tank units today ended two days of maneuvers on the occupied Golan Heights frontier with Syria.

69 Feared Dead, 13 Survive In North Carolina Jet Crash

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Sept. 11 (AP).—An Eastern Air Lines jet carrying 83 persons crashed into a wooded hillside this morning as it approached fog-shrouded Douglas Municipal Airport. Hoping to land in the area reported only 13 survivors. An Eastern spokesman said indications were that the other 69 persons aboard the plane died.

Two of the four crew members were among the survivors. They were identified as stewardess Collette Watson and the DC 9-30 jet's first officer, James Daniels Jr. Both are based in Atlanta.

Three of the survivors were listed in critical condition. The plane, flight 212, was arriving from Charleston, S.C. It crashed about two miles from the Charlotte airport. The flight had been scheduled to continue on to Chicago.

William Rawlings, an airline official, said, "We do not know the exact cause of the accident. However, there was a heavy ground fog."

The plane was torn apart by the crash and the wreckage burned.

Rescue workers found bodies and survivors scattered hundreds of yards from the plane. Pieces of clothing were found among the brush and trees.

Jim Ashlock, another Eastern official, said the plane had been given clearance to land moments before it disappeared from the airport radar screen. He said there was no indication of problems. He said the plane was making an instrument landing, coming in from the south.

Police said the plane appeared to have exploded after landing. C.T. McCusker, whose home is about a half-mile from the crash scene, said he heard "a muffled explosion."

John Shockley, who works at the airport, said he arrived at

the scene about 10 minutes after the crash and saw four men "walking around in a daze. They were scared and bruised."

"I talked to one of the survivors and he told me he was dodging in the plane when all of a sudden he was flying through the air. He was skinned but not burned."

John McDowell, who lives near the site of the plane crash, drove his farm tractor to the scene and carried five survivors to safety. He said he saw "a tremendous column of smoke and heard the screaming and yelling and crying. It was hysterical."

The jet's pilot was Capt. J. E. Reeves, 48, and the other flight attendant was E. A. Kerth. Both were based in Atlanta.

It was the worst air disaster in North Carolina since July 19, 1967, when a Piedmont Airlines Boeing-727 and a private plane collided over Hendersonville with a loss of 82 lives.

Waldheim Reasserts Need for Negotiation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—United Nations peace-keeping forces can keep conflicts under control but they are not a substitute for political negotiation, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday.

Addressing a National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Waldheim said: "The Cyprus experience emphasizes again the lessons of the United Nations emergency force in the Middle East between 1956 and 1967—namely, that the presence of a United Nations peace-keeping force is not a solution in itself, and that it must not be allowed to be a pretext for slackening the momentum of the search for a political settlement. These problems do not disappear simply because a United Nations force is established."

Greece Takes 1st Official Step In NATO Pullout

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros today officially informed NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns that his country had withdrawn from the NATO Defense Planning Committee.

The minister indicated that this was the first step in his government's declared intention to withdraw completely from the alliance's integrated defense structure. He repeated that this policy was "final." Dr. Luns made no effort to discourage the Greek government.

Dr. Luns said that he had already heard of the withdrawal and was not surprised by Mr. Mavros's message. He said his talks with Mr. Mavros had been conducted in a "very friendly" atmosphere and that the talks centered on the Cyprus problem.

The Greek withdrawal has considerable implications. It means the country will not be represented in the numerous committees which take part in the preparation of the ministerial meetings which range widely over every aspect of NATO's defense posture.

The Greeks are following the long established precedent set by the French in withdrawing from the integrated command. They did so because they said they were disgusted with NATO for not preventing the recent military actions by Turkey in Cyprus.

Ethiopia Army Arrests Selassie's Daughter

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Ethiopian Armed Forces committee today arrested Emperor Haile Selassie's daughter, Her Imperial Highness Princess Tensaye-Werk, the Emperor's only surviving daughter, was believed to be the start of a roundup of members of the royal family but was not known if the Emperor himself also would be seized, a Western diplomat said.

A large crowd gathered outside Princess Tensaye-Werk's residence in the capital and cheered and shouted anti-imperialist slogans as troops took her away, diplomats said.

The wife of the Emperor, Empress Taye Betse Selassie, was also arrested recently accused of drug millions of dollars of it profit by selling communications cable after World War II.

The Armed Forces Committee, statement calling on Ethiopia

plans to get to work to help solve current economic problems, said the 35-year-old Emperor had deposited vast sums in Swiss and other banks.

Some estimates put his wealth abroad as high as \$10 billion. The committee said it could not wholly disentangle the overseas accounts of the Emperor because many were under code names or the names of other persons.

But it estimated that the Emperor had siphoned off most of the 887,000 ounces of gold so far taken from the Adola gold fields in Sidamo Province, which at current market prices, would be worth about \$135 million. It said he also owned factories and other businesses abroad.

The committee reported that the Emperor, in refusing to return any of the money, said his wealth already had been distributed to his children.

Eritreans Release Captives

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Eritrean guerrillas have released three American oil com-

pany executives and a United Nations official after six months of captivity on the condition that they never return to Eritrea, diplomatic sources said.

The four men, including three Tenneco Oil Company officials, were freed near the Ethiopian-Sudanese border and now are in Khartoum, the sources said.

Eritrean Liberation Front guerrillas ambushed and kidnapped the men when a storm forced their helicopter down near the port of Massawa.

The diplomatic sources did not say when the men were released, if Tenneco had paid a ransom or give word on their health.

The men are Tenneco executives Clifford James of Toronto, Powers O'Keefe of Texas and J. W. Rodgers of New York, and an employee of the UN development program, Matte Taveia of California.

A fifth man captured with them, Don Wederfort, president of the Canadian Can-West Aviation Company, was released un-



THE CHIEF—Pope Paul VI wearing an American Indian headgear during his general audience at Castel Gandolfo yesterday. He was presented with the headgear by an Indian group from Gaylord, Mich. A story of the audience appears on Page 2.

In Pre-Election Proposals

Wilson Urges Pension Rises, More Construction Spending

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Labour party administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson escalated its pre-election campaign today with proposals for sweeping pension reform and increased government spending for construction.

Although the proposals represent government policy, they stand little chance of being implemented unless the Wilson administration is returned to power with a clear majority in the upcoming election.

No date has yet been announced, but the Prime Minister has hinted broadly that Parliament will be dissolved shortly and that Britain's second national election in eight months will be held by mid-October.

The Wilson administration has been governing since early March, after winning more votes than the Conservatives but not enough for a majority in Parliament. The Liberals and some splinter groups hold the balance of power.

Today, the government proposed to raise spending on construction by about £120 million (about \$376 million) over the next three years and to enact legislation that would give all workers in Britain a guaranteed retirement income with protection against inflation.

These proposals came during a week of hectic activity for the Wilson administration. A printing strike has held up publication of a number of government policy papers, which are now coming out at the rate of at least one or two a day.

Yesterday, for example, the government announced plans to sponsor a National Consumers' Agency, and tomorrow it will issue

a policy document detailing plans to acquire land for public housing. The proposals for pension reform, however, have perhaps the greatest political significance at a time when inflation is running at 17 per cent or more a year and many Britons are worried about their ability to survive after retirement.

The administration's pension plan would provide earnings-related retirement incomes of up to £40 a week for married couples who both had well paid jobs. Single persons would get as much as £20 a week.

The foundation of the new plan would be a base level equal to the present benefits of £10 a week for single persons and £15 a week for married couples. On top of this would be additional sums based on earnings. All payments would be adjusted to match changes in average national earnings.

In a separate move that represented an effort at "fine tuning" of the British economy, the government said it would raise its spending on construction projects by £100 million in the 1975-76 fiscal year and £20 million more in the following year.

Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said the action was being taken to help sustain activity and employment in the industry, which has been severely depressed because of high interest rates and general uncertainty about the economic outlook.

About £45 million of the total would be applied for projects under the control of the Department of the Environment. These would include water supply, sewage disposal, the creation of new towns and other environmental services.

Another £31 million would be made available to the Department of Education for school improvement projects in the next year or so. Most of this amount would go for improving or replacing old primary schools in areas of acute need.

From its present minority position in Parliament, the administration has been unable to push through any legislation opposed by the Conservatives. In the time that remains before an election is called, it is considered highly unlikely that any major legislation will be passed.

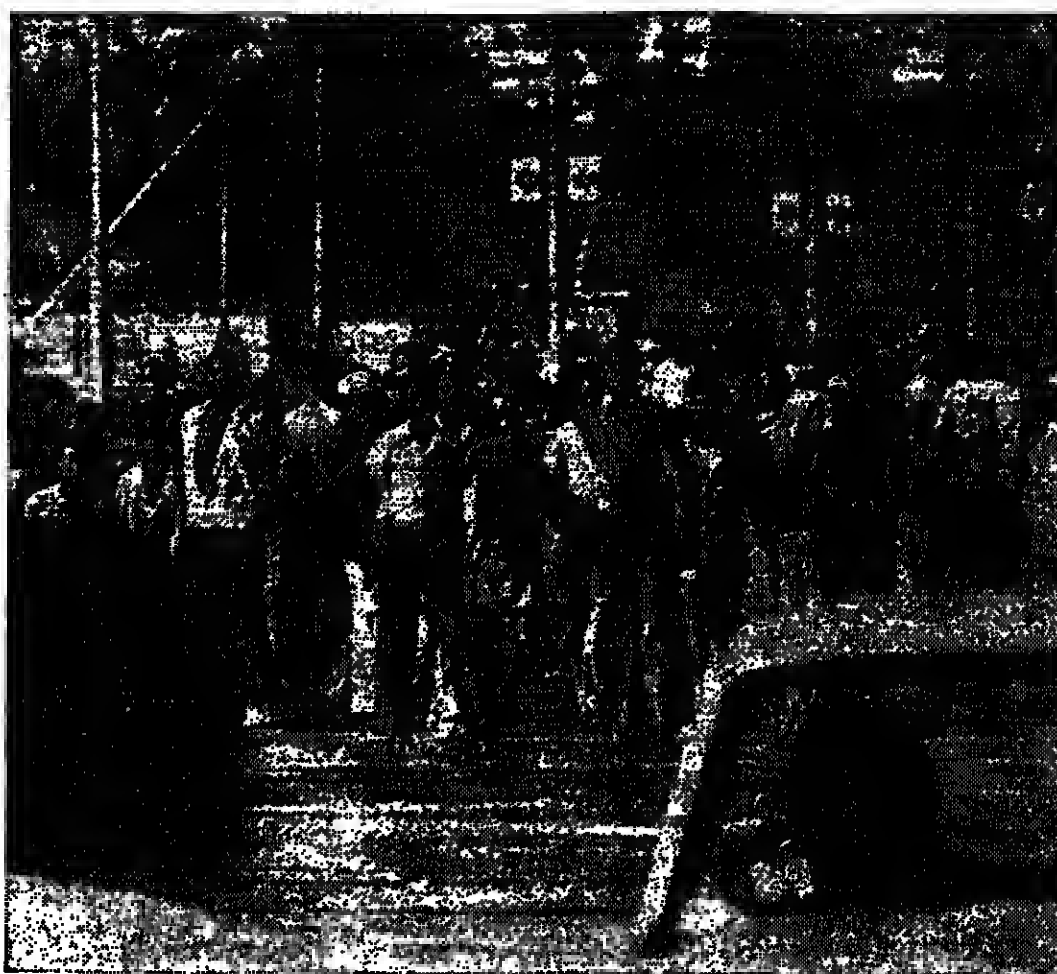
Nevertheless, British trade unions reacted to the administration's pension plan with enthusiasm. James Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, called it a "milestone," indicating support for the government's campaign.

The Conservatives, who had no official comment on any of today's proposals by the government, have scheduled a press conference for tomorrow at which Edward Heath, the former prime minister, is expected to outline some of his party's campaign plans.

Proposal by Thorpe
BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe, describing Britain's economic plight as "appalling," said today his party would be ready to join Labour and the Conservatives in a government of national unity if the crisis becomes "catastrophic."

But he stressed it would be only for a limited period and to put through an agreed all-party program designed to halt rocketing inflation.

Addressing 1,500 delegates at the opening session of his party's annual convention, Mr. Thorpe said he would be ready to support any proposal from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath in the general election results in another state-matter similar to that after the Feb. 23 election.



In Laurence Marques, mobs approach cars, stoning some and setting some afire.

U.S. Officials Debate Whether To Keep A-Weapons in Greece

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Officials in both the Pentagon and the State Department are debating whether to leave American nuclear warheads in Greece.

Officials agreed that legally they should have been removed when the Greeks withdrew from

Pope Views The Church 'In Difficulty'

ROME, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI today called on Catholics to "open their eyes" to the problems besetting the church, which he said could be solved by "authentic, working, living faith."

In an unusually frank evaluation of the state of the church in the modern world—a subject on which he is known to be conservative—the Pope conceded that "the church is in difficulty." "The world is changing," he said during his weekly general audience at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo, south of Rome. "Everything is in motion; everything is in a phase of alteration."

"And what has happened to the church? It is suffering in some areas from radical opposition, corrosive dissent."

The Pope further observed that "an abyss that seems to be insurmountable" is being created between modern thought and the old religious mentality.

"It is still necessary for the church to teach us how to love the poor, to aid the suffering, to teach the illiterate," the Pope said.

"These things are being done, and done well, by the lay world on its own. Civilization is progressing by itself."

This fact accounts for materialism and desertion of the faith on the part of many, the Pope said.

The solution to these problems, the Pontiff said, is faith—"an authentic, working, living faith particularly necessary to deal with the problems besetting the church."

[At the end of the audience, while talking with a group of Indian pilgrims from Gaylor, Mich., the Pope put on American Indian headgear—with a smile, United Press International reported.]

U.S. Orders F-4s At \$225 Million
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The Defense Department today awarded the McDonnell-Douglas Corp. a \$225-million contract for 108 F-4E fighters, most of which are believed destined for Greece and Turkey.

The Air Force said 54 of the supersonic Phantom fighters are foreign military sales, the rest are for American units.

It declined to say what countries are involved, but sources said that only Iran, Greece and Turkey are presently receiving the F-4. It is believed that the planes are for the latter two countries, each of which is scheduled to receive about 40 planes, since Iran's fighters have already been contracted.

U.S. Recognizes Bissau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The United States has recognized the newly independent country of Guinea-Bissau and offered establishments of diplomatic relations.

Heavy Toll Is Feared

(Continued from Page 1)

and had killed 18 persons in the last month.

Fretilno Appeal

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The president of the Mozambique Liberation Front appealed to the people of Mozambique today to help Fretilno and the Portuguese Army to crush a "handful of criminals" that he said were trying to create an atmosphere of racial conflict.

In a message issued from Tanzania's capital, Fretilno president Samora Machel urged Mozambicans to block the rebels' supplies and communications and to refuse to serve them, "thus safeguarding their legitimate interests."

Mr. Machel called on Portuguese forces in urban areas not yet occupied by Fretilno to "neutralize reactionary and subversive agents" to avoid a repetition of yesterday's rioting.

He said that those behind the white rebellion wanted "to create an atmosphere of racial conflict, chaos and anarchy to justify international aggression."

He added that it was imperative to "distinguish this handful of criminals from the white population who share the aspirations of the Mozambique people."

Cypriots Set POW Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

Red Cross officials on the island would prepare plans for a general release of all prisoners and civilian detainees. Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash would study this at their meeting Friday, it said.

The prisoner release, first agreed between Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash last Friday, has been hampered by Turkish demands that Greek Cypriot prisoners be delivered to the northern side of the island.

Mr. Denktash wants about 45,000 Turks living in the Greek-held zone to be moved to the north, controlled by the Turkish Army.

Island's Division Feared
The Greek Cypriot government has opposed any population transfers from either side, arguing that this ultimately would cut the island into separate Greek and Turkish zones and lead to a division of Cyprus.

Today's agreement said prisoners under 18 would be released "where their next of kin reside," or sent across the lines only if no suitable schools were operating where they lived.

University students would be given means to proceed abroad. Cyprus has no universities, and most Cypriots get their higher education in either Greece or Turkey.

The sick and wounded would be taken across the cease-fire lines to hospitals, the communiqué said.

Soviet Official in Ankara
ANKARA, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilychev arrived in Ankara today for talks with Turkish government leaders on the Cyprus situation.

"We are against negotiation on the Cyprus problem within a narrow framework," Mr. Ilychev told newsmen at the airport.

Pigeon Stalls Trains
DUSSLEDOFF, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Train traffic at Düsseldorf's central railway station was stalled for 2 1/2 hours today, holding up more than 1,000 passengers, when a pigeon caused a short-circuit in the power system.

Brandt's 'Disappointment' Reported

Guillaume Spy Case Is Back To Haunt Bonn Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Gunder Guillaume spy scandal, which forced Willy Brandt to give up his chancellorship to Helmut Schmidt last spring, has returned to haunt the government coalition.

A parliamentary investigating commission has begun questioning some of the leading politicians in the affair. This week, the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel published excerpts from a forthcoming book by Mr. Brandt, which hints that he was disappointed by some people who are now leading figures in Bonn.

Reputation over the spy affair and its repercussions could cause trouble in the top echelons of the government coalition, which has had enough trouble recently and has important state elections coming up on Oct. 27 in Hesse and Bavaria.

The problem revolves around four men: Mr. Brandt, who is still chairman of the Social Democratic party; Mr. Schmidt, his successor as chancellor, who needs Mr. Brandt's support to hold the party's loyalty; Herbert Wehner, political strategist and parliamentary chief; and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Brandt's interior minister. Mr. Schmidt's foreign minister and leader-designate of the local Democratic coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

These are men whose ambitions and personalities have often clashed and who need each other to hold their positions.

The Social Democratic leadership met yesterday to discuss the controversy stirred by the Spiegel excerpts and revelatory reports. Mr. Brandt issued a press release in which he was quoted as saying: "This press campaign is apparently aimed at drawing a negative picture of the relationship between leading figures of the party."

Mr. Schmidt, in four months in office, has succeeded in halting the dangerous decline in popularity that his party suffered in the months before Mr. Brandt's resignation. Now there are some new setbacks:

Mr. Wehner came back early from a vacation last month to a chorus of calls for his resignation because a protégé, Karl Wenzel, the Social Democratic whip in the lower house of parliament, had been accused of lying about his role in an earlier scandal. Mr. Wenzel had to resign under pressure on Aug. 30. But Mr. Wehner, saying he would not respond to anonymous campaigns against him in the press, stayed in his post.

Spy Charge Arrests

A leader of a labor union in Stuttgart, Hans Falkenheimer, was arrested Aug. 30 as a suspected East German spy, causing the same kind of anxieties about the reliability of the Social Democrats and their leftist leanings that were stirred by the Guillaume affair last spring. Gunder Guillaume, Mr. Brandt's party liaison man, was arrested on April 24 and charged with being a spy for East Germany. Mr. Brandt resigned two weeks later on May 6. After an orderly takeover by his party deputy, Helmut Schmidt, the scandal appeared over.

Now comes Der Spiegel with a book of excerpts from Mr. Brandt's book, to be serialized in the magazine beginning next week.

The ex-chancellor writes of a meeting on May 4, two days before his resignation, at Münster, near Bonn, with Mr. Wehner, Helger Bormer and Karl Ravens, two party colleagues and advisers. "Saturday evening a few private talks—first with Wehner, then with Bormer and Ravens, about the G. Case. Very late. I say that I have practically decided to resign. Both friends to whom I say this try to get me to change my mind."

"Both friends"—implying, Der Spiegel says, that Mr. Wehner was a close friend by that time, and did not counsel Mr. Brandt strongly against quitting. The implication is supported by friends of Mr. Brandt. Even Mr. Wehner admits that the relationship between the party chairman and the party strategist is not all it should be today.

Worse is what Mr. Brandt implies about Mr. Genscher, who came to him on May 28, 1973, to say that there was reason to suspect that Mr. Guillaume was an East German agent.

Mr. Brandt writes of the evening of last April 24, the day Mr. Guillaume was arrested:

"Naturally, that evening, the arrest of G. kept going through my head. The news that G. had been unmasked... should not necessarily have disturbed me so much, because I had been told a good... while back—with the added request, to please not alter his responsibilities—that there could be leads... and that therefore they wanted to keep him under surveillance. For a... long time it appeared to me as though it had been a matter of a unfounded suspicion. Only two months before, I was told

there was reason to call in the federal prosecutors. I assumed that the security agencies would do their duty."

The man who told him what he "was told," Der Spiegel correctly notes, was Mr. Genscher.

Asks to Testify

Mr. Wehner has asked that he be allowed to testify before the parliamentary commission about meetings he had with the head of the German Secret Service, Gunder Nollan, about the Guillaume case—meetings that reportedly shook Mr. Brandt when he learned of them last May.

Now, in the wake of publication of the excerpts by the magazine, Free Democrats were said to be deeply disturbed at the attacks being made on their leader. Der Spiegel says that Mr. Schmidt even gave orders that they be warned before publication.

Relations between Mr. Schmidt



Gunter Guillaume

and his foreign minister have also not been particularly warm. Mr. Genscher's aides say they fear the chancellor has taken acting as his own foreign minister, going over Mr. Genscher's head. Mr. Genscher is in the 10, through the necessities of coalition politics—the junior coalition partner traditionally gets the foreign ministry. Mr. Schmidt has no choice.

Bhutto Cites Sikkim Move By India in U.S. Arms Plea

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 11 (WP).—By "swallowing up" the tiny Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim, India has given new credibility to Pakistan's appeals to the United States to resume military assistance to this country, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said yesterday.

Mr. Bhutto described India's parliamentary action which made Sikkim an "associate state" last week as "simply the latest demonstration of their psychosis—a

crave to dominate, to spread the wings."

"We stand vindicated in our analysis," Mr. Bhutto said. "Of our country is gone, half Kashmir is gone; they march into Goa and took that. They have gone nuclear. And now it have swallowed up Sikkim."

In the first official Pakistan comment on the Indian move, Prime Minister said in an interview that he hoped the U.S. development would survive United States that it must sume weapons aid to Pakist.

Spare Parts

Other than selling spare parts, and "nonlethal" items to Pakistan, the United States does supply military equipment either Pakistan or India.

Since taking power following India's defeat of Pakistan, December, 1970, and the creation of Bangladesh out of what has been East Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto has repeatedly called upon the United States to resume arms supplies. He insists that the United States is "committed" to arming his country.

Although Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other senior government officials disagree that a commitment exists, knowledgeable sources said that Mr. Bhutto's appeals are now getting "serious consideration" in Washington.

By using India's action on Sikkim as a basis for renewing his appeal, Mr. Bhutto appeared to be setting the stage for discussions with Mr. Kissinger, who is expected to visit Pakistan next month. Mr. Kissinger is also scheduled to visit India, Bangladesh and Iran.

"On His Own"

"Mr. Kissinger ought to consider Sikkim when he comes here," Mr. Bhutto said. "But this must be something he does on his own. I can't keep telling him what India's intentions are, showing him the map."

Mr. Bhutto said that if the United States refused to resume military supplies, Pakistan would "have to consider" leaving CENTO, to which it belongs along with the United States, Britain, Turkey and Iran. He has made the threat before. When the United States began arming Pakistan, it did so supposedly in the context of CENTO, which was established in 1955, and not as a counter against India. Since then, however, Pakistan and India have fought three major wars. A large number of congressmen do not want to see U.S. weapons being used in another war on the subcontinent.

For this reason, Mr. Bhutto is not likely to arouse a friendly response in Washington. Also, the United States does not want a new arms race in this part of the world.

Mr. Bhutto's fears appear justified, however, in the sense that the Soviet Union continues to arm India with military equipment which is far more sophisticated than anything Pakistan has. Reliable estimates place Pakistan's military strength between one-third and one-fourth that of India.

Neither Mr. Bhutto nor any of his U.S. proponents contend any longer that Pakistan should become militarily equal to India. However, particularly since India set off its first underground nuclear explosion in May, there is a growing concern that Pakistan should have enough of a defense capability to give it a sense of security and self-respect.

China Balks
HONG KONG, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—China said today it "absolutely does not recognize" India's move which made Sikkim an associate state.

The official Chinese attitude was expressed in a Foreign Ministry statement released by the New China news agency and broadcast by Radio Peking.

I flew home Pan Am.



Mary Anne Orr, Mahopac, New York

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on of Severe Recession

ord Told by Labor Leaders Inflation Moves Not Working

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — President Ford today told a group of top labor leaders that his administration's anti-inflation program is not working and that the country is heading for a severe recession with high unemployment.

The White House meeting, Ford announced that he is going to create 85,000 new public jobs to ease unemployment. At the same time, state public utility commissions were meeting with officials on rate increases for electric companies.

Ford told the labor leaders he will speed up the spending of \$415 million, set aside for to be created in state and federal governments.

Other \$1.3 billion will be able to local governments manpower programs, he said.

'Compassion' Voted
Ford said his administration will watch unemployment, at about 5.4 per cent of the force, and will "act with compassion" if it gets out of hand.

He will not permit the burden of necessary economic restraint all on those members of society least able to bear the costs.

George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, said that leaders are "very concerned" that the administration's inflation policies will worsen the country's recession.

Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Meany and most other labor leaders welcomed a statement by President Ford that he would not reimpose wage and price controls.

Mr. Ford said he saw "no circumstances" under which he would recommend that the controls be brought back.

Pay Action Urged
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — The Senate Civil Service Committee recommended today that the full Senate override President Ford's deferral of a 5.5 per cent pay boost for federal employees.

Mr. Ford postponed a scheduled Oct. 1 raise until Jan. 1 in an effort to save \$700 million from the federal payroll as an anti-inflation measure.

**ord Says He Doesn't Plan
General Pardon in Watergate**

(Continued from Page 1)
Sen. Mondale said he will introduce a constitutional amendment to allow Congress to override future presidential pardons.

Sen. James Buckley, Conservative Republican of New York, issued a statement calling the Nixon pardon "premature" and told reporters that while he had no objections to review of clemency for those already convicted and sentenced, he believed the Sept. 30 trial of former Nixon aide H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and others should be allowed to go forward, to establish the facts before any consideration of clemency for them.

Sirica Refuses Delay
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica today refused a request from H. R. Haldeman to delay further the Watergate cover-up trial scheduled to begin Sept. 30.

Judge Sirica also turned down a request from another of the six defendants, Gordon Strachan, that charges against him be dropped.

At the request of a higher court, Judge Sirica had already postponed the start of the trial three weeks.

imes in Wellington
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 11 (Reuters). — Sir Christopher Soames, Common Market commissioner for external relations, arrived here today for a day visit to New Zealand. He met with members of the cabinet, opposition leaders and representatives of farmers' organizations.



MUDDIED BUT UNBOWED — These are the U.S. Navy's Tadpoles, sailors who are undergoing basic underwater demolition training, after a muggy workout in San Diego. The Navy says the volunteers "must possess the highest qualities of endurance, aggressiveness, personal determination and ability" for the job.

Senator Scorns Transition Budget

Nixon Fund Bid Called 'Snow Job'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., told a Ford administration spokesman today that he apparently was "given quite a snow job" by Richard Nixon's aides who helped prepare an \$850,000 budget for Mr. Nixon's return to private life.

Sen. Montoya, chairman of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee looking into the budget request, made the remark during questioning of General Services Administrator Arthur Sampson, who defended the proposal before the panel.

Government records show the request proposes to combine the benefits of two separate laws in order to provide Mr. Nixon more than twice the funds former President Lyndon Johnson received for his period of transition to private life.

Mr. Sampson told the Senate panel that he did not know the full extent of services and supplies that Mr. Nixon will need. He said the requested funds would make the former President's "records and advice" available to the American people and the world.

Mr. Sampson then outlined what he described as a very sophisticated security system: the GSA plans to build and maintain for Mr. Nixon's records under an agreement that he and the former President signed last week.

The agreement makes the government responsible for the security of Mr. Nixon's presidential materials and provides for the eventual destruction of the celebrated White House tapes. The records and security guards would cost an estimated \$10,000.

Sen. Montoya said, "It appears that when you want to San Clemente to discuss the transition with Nixon aides, although it was not the middle of winter, you were given quite a snow job."

GSA figures obtained from congressional sources show that the Nixon budget for his first 10 months out of office compares with a total of \$1.1 million spent for Johnson, his immediate predecessor, during the four years Johnson lived after retiring as President.

Of that total, Johnson received about \$370,000 for transition expenses and \$37,000 in pension funds during his first 17 months out of office. The presidential pension has since been increased to \$60,000 annually.

The Nixon proposal, worked out by Nixon aides and Mr. Sampson in an unannounced meeting in San Clemente immediately after the resignation, would take full advantage of both the Former Presidents Act of 1958 and the Presidential Transition Act of 1963.

The transition act provides a former President with up to \$450,000 for office, staff and other benefits during his first six months out of office. The Former Presidents Act provides for a pension, to begin immediately after a President leaves office, plus up to \$86,000 for staff salaries and "suitable office space, appropriately equipped," to begin at the end of the transition period.

A Justice Department memorandum prepared at Mr. Sampson's request indicates that Mr. Nixon is not eligible for full benefits under both laws at the same time.

In that memo, acting Assistant Attorney General Mary Lawton said: "It is our conclusion that former President Nixon immediately qualifies for a pension [under the Former Presidents Act] and . . . for the staff, office and other benefits [of the Presidential Transition Act] for six months from the date of his resignation, at which time he would qualify for the office and staff provided for by the [Former Presidents Act]."

Nixon Asks Extension
The Nixon proposal, however, would extend the transition period from six months to more than 10 months, ending on June 30, 1975, the end of the current fiscal year. At the same time, Mr. Nixon would be receiving \$400,000 in pension, staff salaries and other benefit under the Former Presidents Act.

A GSA spokesman cited the Johnson transition as a precedent, noting that he was the only President to receive the benefits of both acts and pointing out that he extended his transition period from six months to 17 months.

But GSA documents show that Johnson received only his pension and Transition Act funds during that 17-month period and didn't begin getting staff and office money under the Former Presidents Act until the transition ended.

Campaign Fund Expenses
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). — Legal expenses and a lawsuit settlement have reduced Mr. Nixon's leftover 1972 campaign fund to less than \$1 million, a quarterly report shows.

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Primaries Held in 13 States

Carey Wins N.Y. Democratic Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP). — Rep. Hugh Carey scored a smashing victory in New York's Democratic primary for governor, and nine governors and five senators easily won re-nomination in the last big round of state primaries to pick candidates for the Nov. 5 elections.

Although yesterday was generally a good day for incumbents, three congressmen were defeated — Rep. Bertram Podell, D-N.Y., who goes on trial for perjury today; Rep. Robert Tierman, D-R.I., and Rep. Glenn Davis, R-W.Va.

In New York, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a transplanted Texan running on a platform of political reform, captured the Democratic nomination for senator. Mr. Clark, like Rep. Carey, won the nomination despite not being supported by the party organization. He defeated Syracuse Mayor Lee Alexander and builder Abraham Hirschfeld. Rep. Carey defeated former off track betting chief Howard Samuels.

Mr. Clark will oppose Sen. Jacob Javits, who was unopposed in yesterday's Republican primary.

13 States
There were primaries in 13 states and the District of Columbia.

In Maryland, former State Sen. Louise Gore scored an unexpected victory in the Republican primary for governor over Rep. Lawrence Hogan, the first Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee to support impeachment of former President Richard Nixon.

Miss Gore will be an underdog in November against Democratic Gov. Marvin Mandel, who easily won re-nomination. Other Democratic governors who won re-nomination were Reubin Askew of Florida, Wendell Anderson of Minnesota, Patrick Lacey of Wisconsin and Thomas Salmon of Vermont.

Also re-nominated were four Republican governors, Francis Sargent of Massachusetts, Mel-drim Thomson Jr. of New Hampshire, John Vanderhoof of Colorado and Malcolm Wilson of New York.

Gov. Wilson was unopposed for nomination to a full term in the post he assumed when Nelson Rockefeller resigned in December.

The only incumbent senator with primary opposition, Republican Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, easily won re-nomination. Sen. Barry Goldwater R-Ariz.; Sen. Javits; Sen. Peter Dominick, R-Colo.; and Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., were all unopposed for nominations to new six-year terms.

In the District of Columbia, which is electing its mayor for the first time, Mayor Walter Washington narrowly won the

Democratic primary against attorney Clifford Alexander Jr. In New York, where Mr. Rockefeller won four straight gubernatorial victories, Rep. Carey had strong labor backing and won easily. Mr. Samuels lost his fourth bid for the gubernatorial nomination despite the backing of both the state Democratic organization and many party reform leaders. Democrats rejected all the major candidates chosen at a party convention in June.

In a Brooklyn congressional race, Rep. Podell was beaten by State Rep. Stephen Solarz.

In detailed results:
• Florida — Gov. Askew swamped three opponents, winning about 75 per cent of the vote. His November opponent is Republican Jerry Thomas, a conservative former Democrat. In the Senate race, millionaire drugstore owner Jack Eckerd defeated Public Service Commissioner Paula Hawkins for the Republican nomination to succeed Republican Sen. Edward Gurney, who chose to retire after his federal indictment on charges of bribery, conspiracy and perjury. Rep. Bill Gunter led an 11-candidate Democratic field. He faces an Oct. 1 runoff against Florida Secretary of State Richard Stone.

• Massachusetts — Gov. Sargent easily defeated his conservative Republican rival, Carroll Sheehan. Former State Rep. Michael Dukakis won the Democratic primary over State Attorney General Robert Quinn.

• Maryland — Sen. Mathias routed perennial candidate Ross Pierpont and will run in November against Baltimore councilwoman Barbara Mikulski, the winner of an 11-candidate Democratic race.

• Colorado — Gov. Vanderhoof, who became governor when John Love resigned last year to become Federal Energy administrator, defeated Denver millionaire Bill Daniels for the Republican nomination. State Rep. Richard Lamm, won the Democratic nomination. Sen. Dominick will be opposed in November by Democrat Gary Hart. Sen. George McGovern's 1972 campaign manager, who beat two rivals.

• New Hampshire — Gov. Thompson, a conservative, won re-nomination over a Republican moderate, State Senate President David Nixon. The Democratic primary was won by former State Sen. Richard Leonard. In the race to succeed retiring Republican Sen. Norris Cotton, Rep. Louis Wyman easily won the Republican primary and will face Democrat John Durkin, a former state insurance commissioner.

• Vermont — Gov. Salmon, an easy winner, will face State House of Representatives Speaker Walker Kennedy, who defeated two Republican rivals. In the race to succeed retiring Sen. George

Aiken, the Senate's senior Republican, Rep. Richard Mallary defeated former Federal Power Commissioner Charles Ross in the Republican primary. Patrick Leahy, state's attorney of Chittenden County, won the Democratic nomination.

• Connecticut — Former Assembly Speaker William Ratchford and consumer advocate Toby Moffett won Democratic congressional nominations.

• Wisconsin — Gov. Lucey will be opposed in November by Republican William Dyke, a former mayor of Madison. Sen. Nelson will run against State Sen. Thomas Petri.

• Rhode Island — Rep. Tierman was edged by freshman State Rep. Edward Beard in the Democratic primary.

• Minnesota — Gov. Anderson will seek a second term in November against Republican State Rep. John Johnson, who was unopposed yesterday.

• Arizona — Democrat Raul Castro, who narrowly lost in 1970, and Republican Russell Williams were nominated for the governorship being surrendered by Republican Gov. John Williams. Sen. Goldwater's November rival will be Scottsdale newspaper publisher Jonathan Marshall.

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DEMOCRATS ABROAD!

For the first time, Democrats living abroad have the right to vote on national Democratic Party policy.

And for the first time, the Democratic Party is writing a Charter. We have been asked to elect four voting delegates (and an alternate) to attend the historic conference in Kansas City, Mo., on December 6, 7 and 8, where delegates from every State, Democratic Senators, Congressmen and Governors will meet to adopt a Charter.

You, yourself, can run for election as a delegate. Democrats in every country with an active Democratic organization are entitled to nominate up to two candidates who will either be chosen by a primary ballot to be mailed to all registered Democrats in each country, or by an open meeting in which all registered Democrats have the right to vote. Each local committee will decide.

You must register to be able to vote for delegates. Any Democrat can register merely by filling in the form below or by sending a similar statement, with name, address and telephone number, to his or her Democratic Committee (listed below). If there is no committee in your country you can register with the London Committee. Get your friends to do the same, but do it now.

How to run for delegate. If you wish to run as one of your country's nominees for delegate, copy the wording in the box below and get the signatures of five sponsors who have also registered as Democrats in your country. Be sure that all names and addresses are legible. All nominations must arrive at your Committee headquarters by September 22, 1974. The date of the final vote will be announced later.

Help us pay for running this election by sending a contribution in local currency or dollars to your Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES:
BELGIUM
Gerald R. Ford, 37 Rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels.
FRANCE
Richard H. Moore, 41 Avenue Friedland, Paris 8.
GERMANY
Robert V. Dely Jr., O'Hara, O'Connor & Jones, Friedland-Strasse 3, Frankfurt/Main.
DENMARK
Donald E. Miller, 1-Bellin 30, Hvidebrogade 8.
HOLLAND
Alice Drago, Levensstraat 30, The Hague.
ISRAEL
Dr. Miriam Shustan, Rabin Dobov 9, Tel-Aviv, 61030 Jerusalem.
UNITED KINGDOM
Anthony Hyde, 38 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.
Registration form.

YOUR NAME (BLOCK LETTERS)
ADDRESS
TEL.
I am a citizen of the U.S. living abroad. I am a Democrat and am interested in participating in Democratic Party activities, including nominating and voting for delegates to Democratic Party Conferences and Conventions.
SIGNATURE
I also wish to run for election to be a delegate to the 1974 Mid-term Conference on Democratic Party Organization and Policy to be held in Kansas City, Mo., December 6-8, 1974, and I am submitting the names and signatures of my five (5) sponsors who have registered as Democrats in my country of residence. I expect to reside abroad until December 31, 1975.

U.S. Democratic Party Adds Rights for Members Abroad

PARIS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—In what is believed to be the first such extension overseas of U.S. citizens' rights, Americans living abroad have won the right to have voting delegates at the Democratic party's national functions in the United States.

Those registering as Democrats with party committees in six European countries and Israel will vote next month to select four overseas Americans' delegates to the Democratic Conference on Party Organization and Policy.

The conference will be held Dec. 6-8 in Kansas City, Mo., to select a party charter—the first in U.S. history—and to prepare for the party's 1978 national convention.

Each international delegate will have one-half of a vote.

Considering that there were 2,203 delegates at the Democratic National Convention of 1972, the two full votes will constitute only a small fraction of the session's ballots, but leaders of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad are enthusiastic about having achieved any share of the political decision-making in the United States.

Previous Limitations
Until now, they note, American Democrats living abroad have been able to send voting delegates to party congresses from only certain U.S. territories—Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

The committee's leaders say that the party's extension of its decision-making process to overseas Democrats will strengthen the voice of Americans abroad with respect to absentee voting rights in federal elections, Medicare benefits, Social Security, tax matters and other issues involving Congress and other branches of the U.S. government.

The Democrats are joined with Republicans in the Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas, which 12 months ago launched a worldwide drive to gain a vote in federal elections for U.S. citizens living abroad. The bipartisan committee estimated that 700,000 Americans reside overseas.

The Democrats have set up committees for their party voting in Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as Israel. A person wishing to vote in next month's election of four delegates from the seven countries should register, by mail, with the committee in his country of residence.

As party committees are formed in other countries, voter registration and participation in Democratic party elections abroad will be expanded to those nations.

Two candidates from each of the seven countries will be on the ballot for the mid-October election of four delegates to the party's December conference.

Any Democrat in the seven countries, once registered, can be nominated for a place on the ballot by a petition signed by five other Democrats registered with the committee in his country of residence. The deadline for filing nominations is Sept. 23.

If more than two persons are nominated from one country, the committee there will conduct a "primary" election by mail. All voters will receive by mail, before such a primary or the mid-October "general election" in the seven countries, biographies on all the candidates, including an outline of their stands on national and international issues.



SALES GIMMICK—A car lot in Kansas City, Kan., would indicate that this Volkswagen was run into the ground. The device has even attracted customers.

U.S. Reviewing Cuban Policy In Wake of Recent 'Signals'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The United States has undertaken a review of its entire Cuban policy in the light of recent signals that Premier Fidel Castro is interested in starting a dialogue.

This policy review, begun as one of the first actions of the Ford administration, covers a range of issues involving the United States, Cuba and the Latin American nations. Word of the review came after three Latin American nations called on the Organization of American States to lift all sanctions against Cuba.

Included in the review are such questions as the following: Should the United States support the movement by other Latin American countries to lift the 10-year-old economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba; should the United States support moves to invite Cuba to attend next March's hemisphere foreign ministers' conference in Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, in a resolution to the permanent council of the OAS, consisting of ambassadors from the 21 member states, asked for a meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Quito, Ecuador, on Nov. 11, to deal with the Cuban issue.

They proposed the establishment of a five-nation committee to complete a report within one month on whether discontinuing the sanctions was justified by changes in the international political atmosphere. The United States has not yet indicated how it would respond to the proposal of the three nations.

Ford to Visit Japan Beginning on Nov. 19
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—President Ford will visit Japan for three days beginning Nov. 19, the White House has announced. Mrs. Ford will accompany the President on the first visit of a U.S. chief of state to Japan. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is also expected to accompany Mr. Ford.

Mother Helps Police Unravel A Mystery

ROME, Sept. 11 (Reuters).

A mother, enraged that her son cut the sleeves out of his sweater to use as masks in a bank robbery, unwittingly gave him away to police.

Police found several sweater sleeves in a getaway car used by bandits who robbed a bank at Fiumicino, near Rome, of more than 2 million lire (about \$3,500).

When they went with the sleeves to the home of a suspect, Andrea Fanton, 20, his mother blurted out: "You rotten swine, why have you ruined my sweater?"

Mr. Fanton was arrested with two companions and charged with armed robbery and criminal association.

Anti-Japanese Mob Attacks Bank in Seoul

SEOUL, Sept. 11 (AP)—About 500 war veterans stormed the downtown branch of the Tokyo Bank here today and smashed its signboard and nine windows.

Riot police dispersed them after firing tear gas. Earlier, the police said they seized two men near the Japanese Embassy who had five sticks of TNT and 24 gasoline bottles and who were planning to blow up the embassy.

U.S. Charge d'Affaires Richard Erickson met twice with Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo amid reports that the United States was urging Japan and Korea to settle their dispute quickly.

In Tokyo, the Japanese government announced the appointment of Eisaku Sato, vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, as a special envoy to South Korea to try to strengthen the dispute between the two countries.

Relations between the two American allies have been badly strained since the Aug. 15 assassination attempt by a Korean resident of Japan against President Chung Hee Park. Mr. Park's wife was killed.

Several groups of Anti-Communist League members and other organizations staged noisy demonstrations around the embassy, burning a mock coffin and an effigy of Japanese Foreign Minister Toshiko Kihara. Last Friday, a crowd broke into the embassy and wrecked some of the offices.

The demonstrators repeated their demand that Japan apologize for the assassination attempt and outlaw the pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents' Association which Seoul contends was behind the attempt on the President's life.

In Pusan, 1,000 war veterans demonstrated in front of the Japanese Consulate but were dispersed by riot police.

26 Die in Zambia Mishap
LUSAKA, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Twenty six people were killed Monday when a bus plunged into the Zambezi River after being driven on to a ferry, police said today.

Immorality Convictions
CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11 (AP)—The South African justice minister told Parliament that 344 persons were prosecuted and 307 convicted in the year ended June 30, 1974, under the immorality act which prohibits sex between different races.

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If Cuba, Russia Do the Same

Chile Offers to Free All Prisoners

SANTIAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Chile's military government today said it would free virtually all persons imprisoned after the bloody coup against Marxist President Salvador Allende a year ago today. If Cuba and the Soviet Union agreed to release an equal number of prisoners.

Army Gen. Augusto Pinochet, chief of the ruling military junta, told the nation that the state of emergency in effect since the coup was being lifted.

But he warned in an anniversary address that a state of siege would go into effect which, although less stringent, would still mean continued military rule and continuation of the night curfew.

He said the military would not turn over power to civilians again "until a new generation of Chileans . . . can assume the direction of the public life."

Between 2,000 and 6,000 persons are estimated to be in detention camps and prisons a year after the coup. Gen. Pinochet said the junta "is ready to authorize, with an exception of some especially grave cases, that those who want to can abandon the national territory." Those who do not go into exile, he said, would face prosecution.

"The world and the nation should appreciate that this gesture is an effective example of the spirit of national pacification which inspires us," he said.

But Gen. Pinochet made liberation of prisoners conditional on agreements by Cuba and the Soviet Union to release an equal number of prisoners.

He said the junta would allow the International Red Cross to supervise such an operation, describing Cuba and the Soviet Union as "countries which are themselves true prisons."

The junta broke relations with both nations after the coup, charging them with interfering in Chile's internal affairs. Since then, the government has accused both of mounting an aggressive propaganda campaign to discredit the military government.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry announced last night the release of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier del Solar, imprisoned since the coup.

The government has issued a safe conduct pass so that Mr. Letelier could go to Venezuela, the statement said.

By the time the ministry issued its statement, Mr. Letelier had flown to Caracas.

2,000 Executions Alleged
LONDON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Chilean military government executed more than 2,000 prisoners within four months of the coup, a London-based organization of lawyers said.

Amnesty International, a privately-financed group with consultative status with the United Nations, issued the report to mark the anniversary today of the coup.

Rush Optimistic On U.S. Relations With France
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—America's ambassador-designate to France said today that future relations between Paris and Washington would not become as sour as they were during the presidencies of Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou.

Kenneth Rush made the comment to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during public hearings on his nomination.

President Ford would keep him on as counselor until after the economic summit to be held later this month. He said he expected to assume his duties in Paris, if approved by the Senate, in late October.

Mr. Rush said he had a good working relationship with French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, who was ambassador to Germany when Mr. Rush also was serving in Bonn.

"I do not think the French government will turn back the pages of history," he said when asked if U.S.-French relations would be as strained as before.

"Not at all," he said. "I think they will go on to new things. President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are very anxious to improve relations with France."

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Amnesty International said its report was based on the testimony of Chileans, the Chilean regime, findings of international observers and international lawyers and "eyewitness reports of many lawyers, journalists, churchmen, doctors and others" on the scene during and after the coup.

Greeks Accuse Americans
ATHENS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Several thousand Communist students today held an anti-American demonstration outside University on the first anniversary of the Chilean coup.

The demonstrators, who held signs against the United States and the CIA, discredited accusations against American President Allen Achinstein Makarios in C. Similar demonstration held in Belgrade, Pat. Chances in Crete.

In Exposé by 2 Former Agents
Account of Activities in Chile Reportedly Censored by CIA

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Central Intelligence Agency, citing national security, censored the first printed account of some of the agency's clandestine activities against President Salvador Allende of Chile form a recently published exposé of the intelligence establishment, well-informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said that the book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," written by two former government intelligence officials, initially included a detailed description of the internal debates in 1970 before the Nixon administration reportedly tried covertly to prevent Allende's victory in the Chilean national elections of September, 1970.

After a lengthy battle in federal courts, over prior censorship, the 494-page book by Victor Marchetti and John Marks was published in June by Alfred A. Knopf with blank spaces where 168 passages were deleted.

Much of the chapter dealing with Chile, titled "The Clandestine Theory," was heavily censored in that manner.

The CIA had argued that those deletions and 177 other passages it unsuccessfully sought to censor would "cause grave and irreparable damage to the U.S." if published.

Kissinger Quote
As initially written, the sources said, the book's chapter on Chile

U.S. Indicts 125 in Alleged Drugs Ring

By Stuart Auerbach
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—U.S. narcotics investigators today had arrested nearly 100 persons accused of running a billion-dollar network that smuggles and distributes virtually all the illegal amphetamine tablets in the United States.

The coordinated arrests, which started yesterday, were the result of an eight-month special investigation, and the warrants came from actions by grand juries in 11 cities. In all, 125 indictments were returned.

In addition, the Department of Justice's Drug Enforcement Administration said that Mexican authorities were raiding 10 secret laboratories that produced benzidine tablets called "minibonics," which are illegal in Mexico and strictly controlled in the United States. Four labs were reported closed down today and 25 persons arrested in Mexico.

3 Billion Pills
DEA administrator John Bartsels estimated that the Mexican laboratories and their United States distributors were responsible for spreading 30,000 kilograms—about 3 billion tablets—of illegal amphetamines into the United States in a year. He said the pills are worth more than \$1.6 billion on the illicit market.

"We expect to see a price increase right away," one DEA agent said.

Mr. Bartsels said the pills were manufactured in the 10 Mexican laboratories—located in Mexico City, Tijuana and Guadalajara—from chemicals smuggled into the country. They were shipped to warehouses in Tijuana, including one that operated behind a pharmacy. From there they were smuggled into the United States in plastic pillow-shaped bags that hold 25,000 pills.

U.S. customs agents at San Ysidro, Calif., just north of Tijuana, have seized 35.5 million minibonics pills since 1970—most of them in the last 1 1/2 years. All told, 58 million minibonics have been seized since 1970, again, most of them in 1973 and 1974.

Bonn's Visa Control On Arabs Relaxed
BONN, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The strict controls on visas into West Germany after the 1973 Olympics measure relaxed, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

Citizens of Arab states applying for visas will be treated the same as other official spokesmen said governments have frequently to Bonn's administration since the measure was tightened in an attempt to stop the infiltration of

Close Look
He told the news "We are taking a close situation. It is not on our capacity for in very great."

According to still Bonn testimony last A director of central William Colby, the agency was authorized Committee to spend \$275 to head off Allende election, and was later \$350,000 to bribe the Chilean congress, the election.

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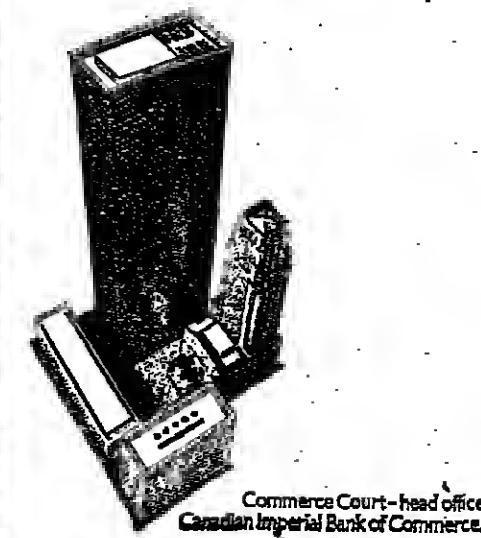
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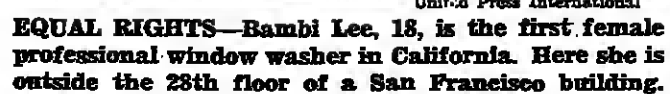
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By Alan Tillier.

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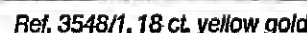


The country's trash cans may contain some of its most precious untapped resources, the paper said.

Egyptian Foreign Trade Minister Fathi Metwally told newsmen the agreement was yet another step towards implementing the declaration of principles for Egyptian-American cooperation, proclaimed at the end of former President Nixon's visit to Egypt in June.

Among their demands are a basic pay equivalent to the official minimum civilian wage of 1,000 francs (\$200) a month, instead of the current nominal sum, extra leave for married men and permission to wear civilian clothes on furlough.

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IN PARTS EXCLUSIVELY AT

Nightmare Compounded

The horrendous implications of President Ford's untimely pardon for Richard Nixon are finally becoming apparent to the White House. The official disclosure that the President is now considering pardons for all those convicted or accused of Watergate-related crimes underscores the peril his rash action poses for every concept of justice, law and leadership in this democracy.

There is obvious merit to the argument that it is grossly unfair to prosecute and punish the underlings when the ex-President in whose service and for whose benefit the misdeeds were committed is given blanket absolution—without either confession or even specification in any formal document of the crimes for which he is being pardoned.

But something else is even more obvious: The foreclosing by President Ford of the judicial process on which the nation now depends to learn the truth of the abuses perpetrated upon it by the man who put Mr. Ford in the White House would make the new President the central figure in a cover-up as worrisome and divisive as the one that drove Mr. Nixon out of office.

Instead of closing the book on an agonizing national scandal, amnesty for all the Watergate conspirators and cancellation of a trial now less than three weeks away would perpetuate that scandal with far graver political, legal and moral consequences than those the country has already suffered. No

convincing argument could be advanced for keeping any convicted public official, judge or civil servant in jail. Indeed, it would be hard to explain why all the prisons should not be emptied and all the courts disbanded.

It is precisely because the dangers inherent in indiscriminate and ill-considered invocation of the pardoning power are so overwhelming that it has been used only under extraordinary circumstances across the centuries of English and American jurisprudence. Each exercise of executive clemency involves risk to the concept of equal justice, except in instances where the original conviction was demonstrably unjust.

That is why President Ford, having erred so grievously in his precipitate pardoning of his predecessor before any court process against him had even begun, would do well to think through the implications of further pardons more carefully than he did the first. The issue is not, and never has been, primarily one of putting a few people into prison cells. Rather, the issue is to affirm that the United States is a nation of laws—laws that apply equally to all citizens—operating under a constitutional system strong enough to survive an attempt at intimidation and subversion from the loftiest positions of power.

Only after that affirmation is complete, will it be time to consider mitigating circumstances that might warrant clemency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Growing Dossier

Hopes for an "Open Presidency," marked by candor and forthrightness, threaten to become casualties of Mr. Ford's mishandling of the Watergate aftermath.

Apparently, no one in Congress—and few in the White House—were consulted or even informed about the delicate decision to pardon Richard Nixon. An obscure private lawyer was engaged to make contacts with the former President in deepest secrecy, just two days after the President had informed the country that he would not move in advance of the normal processes of law.

The official White House spokesman was instructed by presidential intimates to deny categorically that there had been any negotiation with Mr. Nixon in his San Clemente hideaway—a full week after the clandestine talks began. To his great credit, the spokesman, J.F. TerHorst, quit his post.

The President explained that fears for the health of his predecessor figured largely in his decision to grant clemency, but it is far from clear on what information he based those fears. Only whispered reports from several of Mr. Nixon's old cronies have come

out so far, and these are totally at odds with testimony of less involved visitors to San Clemente, who found the former President in glowing health. How well can a President so easily swayed in a decision of such moment measure up to the challenges involved in fateful negotiations with foreign powers and domestic interests eager to capitalize on gullibility or weakness?

Even more ominous for the future, President Ford has allowed a dangerous note to creep into his public evaluation of the Nixon administration's fatal scandals. They were a national tragedy "in which we all have played a part," Mr. Ford said in granting pardon.

It is accurate to say that all Americans have been victims of this tragedy. But there is no accuracy at all in suggesting that the American people, not just the cynical handful who occupied positions of highest power, bear the blame for it. If that is President Ford's considered judgment, it is a fuzzing of responsibility which binds only ill for the near and distant future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pardoning Mr. Nixon

The question arises whether in any circumstances, and whatever the consequences, a man should be put above the law because he is president.

The granting of the pardon to Mr. Nixon could set as terrifying a precedent as his exposure and sacking has set a good one.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The most powerful democracy in the world... today gives us a magisterial lesson in princely absolutism. No republic on our continent accords its president a right of pardon as broad and irrevocable as that which Mr. Ford has just exercised to the benefit of Mr. Richard Nixon.

The measure taken by President Ford will lend itself to controversy, as much as it is paired with the sentimental considerations which tore from Mr. Nixon signs of contrition in the same style.

The pardon saves Richard Nixon the heavy stakes, but it doesn't save his face. It clearly implies that the ex-President was in a position of threatened indictment, that the arm of the law was soon to strike.

Mr. Nixon had a narrow escape, but at the price of a new humiliation. He who hinted, the day after his resignation, that he could do without favorable treatment, now sakes the perch offered him to climb out of the abyss into which he sank deeper each day.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

A trial would adversely affect the political climate in America just at a time when calm appears at hand. President Ford has placed this need first in putting a definitive end to Watergate.

—From De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

The decision was Ford's first mistake. Ford does not have it in mind to give unconditional amnesty to the Americans who opposed the Vietnam war and were forced to leave their country. But Nixon—guilty of

the Vietnam war, Watergate and other big crimes—shall be protected, otherwise the system would break down... all Americans are not equal before the law.

—From Aftonbladet (Stockholm).

The Outlook in Britain

The strongest single argument for continuing with Labor government is that the deepening crisis will educate a Labor government more quickly than a Labor opposition. There must be doubt whether a Conservative-Liberal coalition, even though it might have over 60 per cent of the national vote, would be strong enough to overcome inflation. A government with sound views, but with inadequate political strength to carry them out, would not be a good outcome of the election.

Yet the Labor party itself is so deeply divided—there is now so little left in common between the two wings of the party—that it too could easily break, just as a Conservative-Liberal coalition might break, under the pressure of inflation, and the difficulty of reaching economic policy decisions.

The Conservatives are approaching the election in a state of weakness and with only the most qualified expectation of winning. It may be from this modesty of expectation that they have produced such a reasonable manifesto, so much nearer than most manifestos to the real issues. Manifestos do not win elections, but it is better to have a good one than a bad one. At any rate the Conservatives have rightly identified the central issue, and put forward a program for dealing with it that ought in a more rational world to be common ground between all three parties. What is really worrying is to have Mr. Healey at this same moment forecasting that the social contract can bring inflation down to 10 per cent by the end of next year and to single figures after that. Surely we are past the stage at which such complacent forecasts can be accepted.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

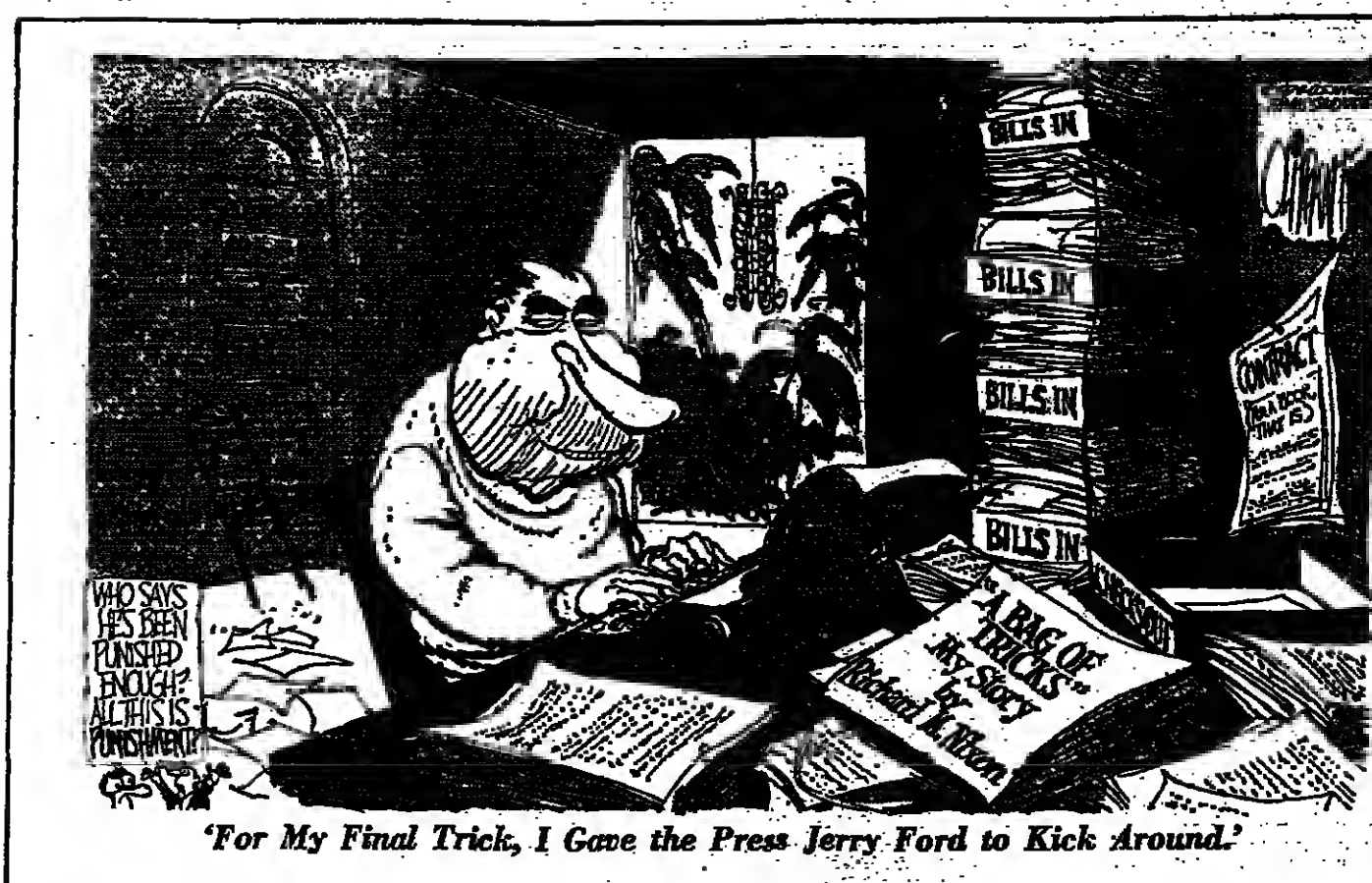
September 12, 1899

PARIS—It had to come, and rather more quickly than expected, but come it has. The appeal against the judgment of the Rennes court-martial, signed by Captain Dreyfus, has already been transmitted to Major Carrere, the Government Commissioner, and to General Lukas, Commander of the 10th Army Corps. It will be forwarded by the latter to the Minister of War. The matter is now under official consideration.

Fifty Years Ago

September 12, 1924

CHICAGO—The sentence of life imprisonment for Loeb and Leopold, rather than the death sentence, has focused the attention of the country on this city. Feelings are running high against the two youths. Letters have been received from all over the country and the strictest measures of precaution have been taken to protect their lives. Already the jail where they are staying has received a bomb threat.



'For My Final Trick, I Gave the Press Jerry Ford to Kick Around.'

'Somebody Got to Ford'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—By subduing to emotion and not even waiting for the completion of a secret study on the effects of pardoning Richard M. Nixon, President Ford has raised serious questions of his performance in time of crisis.

At the moment Sunday morning when Mr. Ford bloodied his young presidency by issuing the pardon, selected lawyers on and off the government payroll were quietly preparing a study he had requested on legal and political ramifications of a Nixon pardon.

Preliminary reports of that study submitted to White House counsel Philip Buchen suggested it was much too soon for any possible pardon. That view was shared by Buchen himself as well as other aides President Ford brought into the White House. "I don't know one Ford man, either on his staff or in his kitchen cabinet," a Ford insider told us.

Gen. Alexander Haig, the chief of staff inherited from Nixon, was viewed by these Ford insiders as advocating a quick pardon. But not even the mighty Haig is believed influential enough to have swayed the President from the resolve expressed at his Aug. 28 press conference to await action by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski before considering a pardon for Nixon.

What changed the President's mind? The answer is put identically by several Ford advisers: "Somebody got on Ford." Specifically, "somebody" told the President that Nixon was in precarious condition emotionally and physically and could not survive under threats of prosecution.

Different Story

This certainly was not the message brought back from San Clemente by Benton Becker, the young Washington lawyer sent there by Mr. Ford to negotiate with Nixon. Becker encountered a composed Nixon, wholly in command of himself, and so reported to the White House.

Accordingly, the "somebody" was a person in far more intimate contact with the real Nixon at San Clemente. In the opinion of one informed Ford adviser, it was Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the former president's engagingly bright daughter, who has always been a favorite of Mr. Ford's.

Whoever the San Clemente caller, Mr. Ford's stunning reversal is seen by his closest advisers as dictated not by politics but by personal compassion. Here, then, is no repeat of the infamous Saturday night massacre. Mostly private criticism of the President within his own party goes not to motives but to judgment.

The cost of that bad judgment is running perilously high. By breaking just promises, Mr. Ford has shredded his own credibility and put all Republican candidates on the Watergate spot less than two months before the election. His presidency, his relations with Congress and Republican campaign prospects all have been damaged.

Republicans are consequently asking whether this was a single aberrant aberration or a clue to congenial behavior in time of crisis. They desperately hope the former is the case because of the unwholesome parallel in this crisis with President Nixon, who never committed his party.

Only Haig, Buchen and counselor Robert Hartman were kept fully informed about the pardon. Mr. Ford took no advance soundings of congressional reaction. A longtime Ford intimate, House Minority Leader John Rhodes (one of the few Republicans giving the pardon his private approval), was informed Sunday noon at the ninth tee at Burning Tree following the public announcement. Nor is there any sign that another wise old Ford crony, Melvin R. Laird, was consulted in advance. The Cabinet—including still another Ford crony, Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton—was ignored.

terHorst Role

Least explicable of all was the failure to confide in Press Secretary Jerald F. terHorst. It is believed at the White House that his resignation was dictated not only by substantive disagreement

with the pardon but chagrin that, by being kept in the dark, he gave incorrect information to newsmen last week.

Attempting to protect the new President, terHorst removed from the payroll several Nixon partisans such as Kenneth R. Clawson and Walter John McLaughlin. Other Ford staffers believe Haig resented this role by terHorst. Thus, the puzzle deepens: Why ignore terHorst, a savvy veteran of 18 years as a Washington correspondent and a friend of Mr.

Ford's own longer, and instead consult Haig?

Some side events Sunday were indeed reminiscent of Nixon days. When one cabinet member was informed Sunday morning of the President's decision, he got the strong impression from Haig that Jaworski had approved the pardon. When he later learned the special prosecutor had been properly neutral about presidential action, he felt he had been deceived.

Republicans are hoping that, though the euphoria of Mr. Ford's first month is gone forever, the pardon will not prove to be a running sore like Watergate (and, for that matter, Chappaquiddick). What really nags at them is whether last week's trauma is a preview of President Ford under adverse circumstances—whether somehow as persuasive as Julie Eisenhower can deflect him from a sensible, operational strategy by a private appeal outside normal political channels.

Becker's Past

In private practice, Becker recently represented two disreputable businessmen convicted stock fraud who now accuse of urging them to give a testimony, a charge he denies. Becker's defense of Becker is his right back to the keying the Nixon administration. "He is just as straight as he can be," a very savvy guy whose ally belongs to the Oval Office.

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The Nixon Pardon

O happy day! This means we can all let the heat and break the law and all we have to do is resign our job and act contrite and look sad walking on the beach in front of our mansion and we will not be prosecuted! And later we can write arrogant letters protesting our innocence and the raw deal we suffered, citing that no charges were ever proven in court of law.

Unless it be indeed a case of some being more equal than others.

DANIEL P. DIXON.

As a free American, I ask: Is Mr. Nixon's emotional health and the suffering of his family truly distinguishable from the emotional health and family suffering of Alger Hiss and his family, of Owen Lattimore and his family or of scores of other people and their families rightly or wrongly pursued by Mr. Nixon during his congressional career? We should not have a double standard—emotional problems or fan problems which gives royal preference to a resigned President of the United States.

As a lawyer, I am concerned and sorrowful to find that pardon has been granted on a truly unequal basis. If Mr. Nixon had made a full confession and disclosure, his pardon would have been more acceptable for the evildoer would not be able to profit from his crimes. A full confession would make a \$3-million memoir book sale impossible. It would also lay to rest once and for all the wailing concerning Mr. Nixon's responsibility.

If the President wants tranquility in America, he must insure that it will never, never be possible for Mr. Nixon or his supporters to claim, as Hitler did, a stab in the back—a betrayal. Only recently Mr. Agnew demonstrated by a letter to The Washington Post that the Communists have no monopoly on rewriting history.

As long as the President permits the continuance of the myth of Mr. Nixon's misjudgment, so long will the country be divided. A confession, or impeachment or a criminal trial would have provided a conclusive answer.

The denial of the principle of equal justice under the law, as represented by the pardon, leaves America in limbo in perpetuity. It is dangerous to abandon the principles of our forefathers and to embark on an unprecedented pre-trial pardon. And what is to happen to the tax case against Mr. Nixon? What other crimes of which we now have no knowledge will remain unsuspended?

J. ERNEST GOLDSBERG.

When will America learn that "presidential gangs" are a privileged few who must be the first to give the example of integrity? Is that why our founding fathers fled from a political and religious persecution of monarchal Europe?

CHRISTIAN JOUBERT.

All other considerations aside, President Ford's first-of-its-kind blanket pardon is further unique in being a one-man blanket. A general amnesty of all known and unknown crimes traditionally applies to all who need it. But this one was tailor-made for one man only. How can Special Prosecutor Jaworski in conscience now stay on the job and try to prosecute those whose only

crime was to do the pardoned man's bidding? What jury would convict? How can any yardstick in conscience keep behind bars those who have already been sentenced merely for doing the pardoned man's bidding? And if they in turn are pardoned, what of all the others serving time or under charges for lesser crimes? Are all of the foregoing second-class Americans, while Richard Nixon rides in the first-class car all by himself?

JIM BOOTH.

It is a sad occasion to see that "the system" after getting the evil Nixon off its back, works the same way as before: not in the interest of the people, but of the GOP party. As long as there are only two parties, each of them including the extreme left and the extreme right-wingers, there is no chance for the voters in fairly choosing a way out of the rivalry between the two parties and give a balanced government to the United States, not only to their own people but to the world, which is so badly needed for all of us.

K. FUCHS.

President Ford's concern for Richard Nixon's health is honorable. The reason, however, is at least an un-honorable act by the head of a government of laws, not men's whims. It is not tempering justice with mercy, but another exercise of presidential power to subvert justice. It serves, as Nixon sought, to cover up the sordid facts, and to exempt from responsibility a man who held the highest authority in the nation.

Perhaps the President believes Nixon did nothing bad, but was hoodwinked out of office by political foes. This would explain his fear of bitter, incohesive division in the country. It would also, in due time, insulate and shield ignorance of evidence of, for instance, obstruction of justice.

SCOTT KEECH.

The Hague, Netherlands.

Former President Nixon: to call a human, but to forgive a divine.

GRAHAM HALL.

Lisbon, Portugal.

Dog Pollution

Claude-Marie Bouchard, writes that Paris (Sept. 4) is becoming known as a filthy city because of the pollution of its sidewalks. He states that travel agents are becoming aroused by the parking of cars on its walks, and that his own life was once saved by a dog.

Of course, as the saying goes: filth is as filthy does, you cannot teach an old dog new tricks, but it is never too late to learn.

The facts are these:

1. The diets of Paris dogs are too rich in starch, and winter is coming on.

2. Travel agents do not sneer at Paris. They sneer at Terre Haute, Indiana. Some of them have dogs.

3. Pedestrians in Paris are not amused by cars parked on walks. Motorists are amused by pedestrians cluttering up the sidewalks, which makes driving on them difficult.

DAVID R. PRESTON.

London.

Era Continues

So, thousands of powerless individuals, many of whom performed an act of conscience, are to admit their "guilt" and "earn

Following The Pardon For Nixon

By William V. Shanne

WASHINGTON—The Nixon pardon is profoundly disturbing for what it forecasts about Ford's presidency.

The decision itself, the way it was arrived at, the quality of persons the President chose to advise him, and the thought processes which he disclosed in his statement of explanation, bode ill for his future conduct in office.

The decision is widely recognized as a mistake, morally, legally and politically.

Morally, it introduces intolerable inequities into all the Watergate related trials. Cynicism, dread and disgust, has been like a corrosive acid into the fair face of American justice.

Legally, it complicates and fatally compromises the trials. Nixon's former associates.

Politically, it associates a Republican President and the Republican party with the corrupting the lying, and the blatant hypocrisy of Watergate less than month after GOP thought it had been freed of the Nixon incubus. If the decision was a ma blunder, it was also arrived at exactly the wrong way.

President Ford acted in haste and failed to consult the special prosecutor or the attorney general. He relied on Philip Buchen, his former law partner in Grand Rapids who is now WI House counsel, and Ben Becker, a young Washington attorney who acted as secret intermediary between the White House and Nixon.

Becker's Past

In private practice, Becker recently represented two disreputable businessmen convicted stock fraud who now accuse of urging them to give a testimony, a charge he denies. Becker's defense of Becker is his right back to the keying the Nixon administration. "He is just as straight as he can be," a very savvy guy whose ally belongs to the Oval Office.

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Milan	Lit 222,800	YOU SAVE	Lit 218,800
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FRANCE

Game by Another Name Takes Hold

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—In France, it is known as le tri-truc (which suggests the rattling of dice) and it is usually associated with Louis XIV, Napoleon and, lately, tuddy-duddy old men playing in chic, if dusty, men's clubs.

But now that it is coming back as le backgammon, the game shows every sign of sweeping the French market, as it already has the American one.

The Wall Street Journal reported last year that the three Christmas best sellers were, in this order, telescopes, binoculars and backgammon boards (the first two because of the comet

Kohoutek, which was visible early this year). According to Prince Alexis Obolensky, who launched the fad 10 years ago, the list of backgammon fanatics includes Kirk Douglas, Cary Grant, Diana Ross, Omar Sharif, John Huston ("who even put a backgammon scene in two of his films") and Hugh Hefner ("who would rather play than eat").

France now ranks third after the United States and England, another country with a strong backgammon tradition. "A year ago, you couldn't buy a board in France," the prince said. "Now, they can be found at Hermès, Gucci and Vuitton." The number of French club members was also down at 900, he added.

"By next year, it should more than double."

Baron Arnaud de Rosnay is about to promote the game at a big open-to-all contest at Maxim's Oct. 7. He is also all set to blanket the market with a backgammon line which includes 15 different boards, ranging from \$80 to \$800, depending on whether they are made of plastic, jeans cloth or leather.

"In Europe, backgammon has always been a rich man's game," he said, "and boards were very expensive. I want to make it more democratic."

Just the same, Baron de Rosnay also has the lord-of-the-manner approach with custom-made boards of alligator, shark, elephant skin, hippopotamus and zebra. These will cost a cool \$1,000.

Baron de Rosnay has already canvassed the American market, which could not resist the idea of a whole line of boards, and, perhaps, the baron's social cachet. Each board bears the baron's crest and his initials in gold (A.R.). The deluxe boards are numbered.

He sells 20,000 a month to a number of stores including Saks, Saks Fifth Avenue, Teller and Weinman-Marcus. In France, he has designed a special model for Dior (who bought 500 of them for a start), which combines leather with the CD fabric that the house uses for its luggage.

Dunhill took all of the boards made of jeans fabric. Then Baron de Rosnay has deluxe his-and-hers travel boards that have been snapped up by decorator Willy Rizzo.

The "his" travel board looks like a sober, black attaché case. It holds a paper file, a writing pad, a travel folder, a directory and an adding machine. Two gold-colored cups are fitted with a cigar container. All of that un-snaps and, like magic, you have a backgammon board.



Baron Arnaud de Rosnay and boards.

"Hers" is made of rust and beige suede and is frivolous, with a jewelry bag, makeup kit and a keep cravens instead of cigars.

The publisher Hachette has commissioned Baron de Rosnay to write a book on the subject, the baron said, which will follow a booklet he just finished, recording the first modern backgammon rules in French.

Prince Obolensky, who has written a hefty book in English, offers many reasons why the game should be popular in France. Recalling that it may be the oldest game in existence, he says it is a game of strategy, not chance, and it is very easy to learn, hard to play and it doesn't last long, "from five to seven minutes," he added. "Because of the luck element,

even a beginner can occasionally beat a champion, which makes the game tremendously exciting."

All in all, backgammon shows every sign of being discovered by everybody, but it will be hard to beat the Romans.

"Nero," according to the prince, "is said to have played for as much as the equivalent of \$15,000 a point—the highest stake on record."

The Romans also added the spice of sex to their game. An early version of "strip poker" is depicted on the back of an ancient, silver looking glass. A young patrician and a young maid sit partially undressed in front of a backgammon board. A few pieces of clothing lie on the floor nearby. The Latin inscription reads: "I believe I have beaten you."

"What came next," the prince said, "is anyone's guess."

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Bitterest Fruit of Them All

THE bitterest of all edible fruits is probably the colocynth. Britton-Saxton cited it as one of the two extremes of taste, writing of "flavors . . . from the strawberry to the colocynth."

Iago, referring to Othello's love for Desdemona, predicted (and did everything he could to make the prediction come true): "The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as ascerb as coloquintida." (Locusts, it should be explained, referred to the fruit of Cassia fistula, the drumstick tree; in Shakespeare's time, colocynth was imported into England from Cyprus.)

This characteristic of the colocynth has caused it to be called, in various places, the bitter apple, the bitter cucumber and the bitter yourd. The last is the closest. The colocynth is a gourd, or perhaps a melon, its nearest relative being the watermelon, which is Citrullus vulgaris, while the colocynth is Citrullus colocynthis.

Bitterness suggests medicine. Many a plant which has possessed few other qualities has entered into the pharmacopoeia for no better reason. Colocynth was used widely in medicine in the 17th century, but not on the basis of its taste alone. It actually is a cathartic (so is castor oil); Iago had a one-track mind, the active principle being the same element which accounts for its bitter taste, colocynthin. It is still used in medicine; fruit meant for this purpose is picked

when it has become fully grown but before it is ripe, the period when the pulp provides the most effective purgative.

The colocynth is perhaps a native of Africa, but enjoys a wide range—India, Ceylon, Iran, Arabia, Syria, the Greek Islands, North Africa, the Cape Verde Islands and southeastern Spain. It is round, with the size of an orange, with thick yellowish rind and spongy pulp. Colocynth often appears on the table as decorations rather than as food. Like many completely poisonous gourds, they occur in a wide variety of bright colors and patterns, so that they make attractive as well as appropriate ornaments for the dining room.

Whether for this reason, or for its value as medicine, or even as a food, Charlemagne ordered colocynthis grown on his domains. The bitterness of the colocynth has caused it to disappear from today's larder, except in the Sahara, where the choice of foods is so limited that no possibility can be neglected. The flat brown oval seeds of the colocynth and the heavy oil pressed from them are used by a number of tribes. "Wild seeds, roots and fruits," wrote Lloyd Cabot Briggs in "Tribes of the Sahara," "are important foods in the Tibesti, because cultivated plants are either scarce or absent in most of the area. Colocynth, the favorite seed-producing plant, is gathered by Teda women in October, but it is sometimes cultivated also on a small scale.

"The seeds are very bitter and violently purgative in their natural state and so require elaborate preparation to make them edible. First they are dried, stuffed into sacks, and trodden to loosen the husks. Next they are winnowed, mixed with the ashes of camel dung, ground on a saddle quern, and winnowed once again. Then they are boiled with tamarisk leaves, washed over and over in

cold water, dried, and finally stored away. The finished dust is usually cooked by roasting. Colocynth flour grows with dried dates in the marsh."

In French, "colocynth" is as a slightly slangy synonym for the head or the brain. "Mes robes dans la colocynth," wrote a French dandy, "I wrote: 'First of all, get it your head not to touch anything'."

Yale Library Is Moving Over 'Health Threat'

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The 50,000 volumes of Yale University's Art and Architecture Library are to be moved to a site later this week because the health threat posed by asbestos particles falling from the ceiling.

It falls in big chunks a foot in size, says a Yale director. Mr. Kaufman has been in the library only once since—and then wearing special gear—because the fibers appear to aggravate an eye irritant. The particles have been linked to two cases of conjunctivitis—an infection of the eyelid's inner surface in two users of the library. The process of making for the art and architecture in an existing Yale library scheduled for completion tomorrow. The books will be moved with related unbound materials, file material and logs.

The university said yesterday that the asbestos conditions be cleared up within "the three months" but the architectural material will remain in its new location at least the end of the school year.

Squatter Raids Ice Box In the Elysée Palace

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—A man sealed the iron gates of the Elysée Palace, entered the executive mansion looking for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, didn't find him, consumed the contents of a refrigerator and spent the night on a couch in the Silver Salon, authorities disclosed today.

He said his name was Bernard Lheureux, which means happy, and, claiming the French Army owed him some money, came to see the top man about it.

Officials said that the incident occurred last Saturday night. When a valet found the sleeping man on Sunday morning, he ran to notify the guard detail, but they thought he was joking.

Valet Quoted
"I tell you there is a squatter in the Elysée," the newspaper France Soir quoted the valet as yelling.

Police reported that the man said he had wandered around

several rooms in the vast palace without encountering a soul. Hungry, he opened a refrigerator and polished off, among other things, half a liter of milk and a bottle of wine.

Then he went to sleep. He was cool in the face of adversity next morning. By the time the disbelieving guards rushed to the Silver Salon, Lheureux was in a nearby bathroom shining his shoes.

Officials said that they considered the incident nothing more serious than an accident. "At any rate, it shows that the security apparatus around the President has really been reduced," said one.

Since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing took over at the Elysée last spring, he has cut down on protocol in keeping with his campaign pledges of reform.

Police said Lheureux, 23, was released without charges after telling his story.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1974

Page 9

Lid Planned for German Construction

But Bonn Says Curbs
aren't Being Loosened

BONN, Sept. 11 (AP)—The German Cabinet directed economic and Finance Ministers today to prepare a 900-million-mark program of regional and local aid to curb growing unemployment in the construction industry.

Announcing the decision, Economics Minister Hans Ehard said a new conference this afternoon will discuss the stimulus fund injection does not mean a general loosening of economic curbs which have kept the 1974 price increase rate at 6.9 per cent for the past 12 months—high for West Germany but an unequaled low compared with inflation in other Western countries in the face of massive oil price increases.

Under the program, the federal government will provide the construction industry with orders for 600 million marks and the governments will supply the remainder.

The aim is to counter unemployment in the construction industry, among the worst-hit sectors in the economic slowdown as the government's anti-inflation measures were first introduced early in 1973.

The program will be prepared by the federal government, states and municipalities and will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval two weeks from now, Mr. Ehard said.

Overall unemployment reached 3.0, or 2.3 per cent of the work force, in August, double the earlier level of 1.5, and the highest since 1956.

Praising the success of the government's anti-inflation campaign, Mr. Ehard said the average 1974 inflation rate of 7.3 per cent and real wage growth of 1.5 per cent were well below last year's 8.3 per cent but better than the zero growth feared immediately after the oil-price explosion early this year.

Medium-term forecasts are uncertain, he stressed, but he added the government now expects a 3.5 per cent real gross national product growth next year. Inflation levels slightly below those of 1974, barring unforeseen developments.

Sindona Report Sent to Courts

ROME, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The Bank of Italy said today it had sent reports on the activities of two private banks owned by Italian financier Ettore Sindona to the judicial authorities in Milan.

The banks concerned are Banca Privata Finanziaria and Banca Union, in which the Vatican has an undisclosed stake.

The two banks completed a merger last month to become Banca Privata Italiana.

Germans May Sell Gold

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Official sources have confirmed today there is a possibility of selling some of the gold in the open community markets for the next two years.

Such sales could be made in auction with a 42-billion-mark loan granted by the deskbank to the Bundesbank. The credit line is guaranteed by the equivalent amount of Italian gold valued at \$12 billion.

An authoritative source said that if Italy should not be able to repay its debt, it has the option of surrendering the gold and selling it and using the proceeds to repay its debt.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paramount Has New Movie System

Paramount Pictures Corp. has developed a photographic system that will enable filmmakers to employ "the most lavish or strangely contrived environments" at a fraction of what they normally would cost. Called Magiam, and described by Paramount as "the most important technical advancement for the industry since the advent of talkies," the new system utilizes two cameras, one of which views the actors and the other a miniature set. The two images are combined instantaneously, Paramount says, "thus allowing the director, cameraman and actors to view the scene as it occurs."

Paramount says that "sets formerly impossible to construct, or simply too expensive, now are available to producers through the use of miniature sets and the Magiam system. The fascinating worlds of outer space and fantasy, of magic, adventure and previously unexplored areas are thus brought within creative feasibility and the producer's budget."

W. Germany Ends Oil Price Probe

The West German cartel office has dropped its action against Deutsche BP concerning the company's pricing practices. A spokesman for the office says it has also suspended investigations into the price practices of other major oil companies in West Germany. Deutsche BP is a subsidiary of British Petroleum Co. The oil companies were alleged to have abused their strong market positions earlier this year by setting what was said to be excessively high prices for their petroleum products. The cartel office spokesman says action was dropped because of a change in the situation in the petroleum product market—an apparent reference to the recent drop in petroleum product prices.

N.Y. Broker Reduces Offices

Harris, Upham & Co., one of Wall Street's larger retail brokerage houses, has eliminated eight of about 81 offices in recent weeks in an effort to reduce costs. Walter Long Jr., secretary and first vice-president of the firm, declined to comment on whether the firm, like a majority in the securities industry, has been losing money. Its fiscal year ended Aug. 31, and the results were discussed Wednesday at a quarterly board meeting. Like many other firms with large branch office networks, Harris, Upham decided to cut back because for months the costs of running some offices had been exceeding the earnings they generated.

Chrysler and AMC Raise Prices

Chrysler Corp. and American Motors Corp. have become the last of the Big Four auto makers to announce price increases for 1975 models. In separate actions, AMC announced that prices would go up an average of \$800, or 7.7 per cent, over comparably equipped 1974 vehicles, and Chrysler announced a boost of about \$400, or 2.5 per cent. About \$300 of the Chrysler increase is in the base price, the rest in price increases for optional equipment, the firm said. The increase by AMC was the lowest 1975 model increase indicated by any of the nation's four major auto makers. General Motors earlier increased prices an average of \$445, or 9 per cent, and Ford Motor \$418, or 8 per cent.

Measure Will Raise Costs, Bankers Say

U.S. Tax Ruling Hits Borrowing Abroad

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Investment bankers are grumbling that a recent U.S. income-tax ruling will add significantly to the cost and difficulty of tapping foreign sources of capital, especially Arab oil wealth.

In a little-noticed action late last month, the Internal Revenue Service said it would no longer grant exemptions to certain income-tax requirements aimed at foreign investors. Previously, these exemptions had been granted routinely to interest payments made by qualified offshore subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

Thanks partly to the exemptions, multinational companies have raised billions of dollars from foreign investors and banks in recent years. This source of financing for capital-hungry companies has been sharply narrowed, investment bankers say.

"It's an economic situation, but a very serious one," says David Mulford, a first vice-president in the international department of White, Weld & Co. "Large sources of capital are opening up overseas and, in effect, we've shut our doors on them."

The investment bankers concede the problem is somewhat academic at the moment because the market for the kind of borrowing U.S. companies want to do is all but dead. Interest rates in the international capital market are higher than in the domestic market and lenders are unwilling to make long-term commitments.

But in the past, borrowing in the international long-term market by U.S. companies has averaged \$1 billion to \$2 billion a year. These transactions have been expected to be "hardcore" potential to reappear when market conditions improve.

In addition, Mr. Mulford estimates U.S. borrowing from foreign-based banks at "another couple of billion." And he figures foreign sources could supply another \$1 billion a year to new categories of borrowers who are becoming interested in the market—public utilities, for example.

Until last month, U.S. companies could establish offshore finance subsidiaries, many of them headquartered in Curaçao, for the specific purpose of borrowing money from foreigners. If they met certain qualifications, these financing vehicles did not come under a long-standing U.S. government requirement that U.S. income taxes must be withheld at the source of payment on dividends and interest received by foreign investors in U.S. securities.

The purpose of the rule is to capture tax payments from foreign investors on dividends that have averaged \$200 million annually

in recent years, according to a New York Stock Exchange study. But the rule also, of course, discourages foreign investment in U.S. companies.

For example, at the basic 30 per cent withholding rate specified by the regulations, a bond paying 9 per cent will yield only 6.3 per cent to a foreign investor. The foreign investor can recover his withheld payments by filing a U.S. tax return at year-end, but he loses the use of the money in the meantime. Also many foreign investors are reluctant to go through the paperwork and disclosure required to get the money, investment bankers say.

The withholding rate can be reduced through bilateral tax treaties. For example, it is 15 per cent on dividends and zero on interest for investors in the United Kingdom and West Germany. Swiss investors, an important source of capital, pay 15 per cent on dividends and 5 per cent on interest. But the United States has no tax treaties with the oil-rich Middle Eastern nations, potential sources of large amounts of capital in years to come.

5 Charged With Misapplying \$4 Million of Pennsy Funds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Two former Penn Central Railroad officers and three other men have been indicted on federal charges of conspiring to misapply \$4.2 million in Penn Central funds.

The Justice Department said today that the five were also charged with mail and wire fraud in a 28-count indictment returned in U.S. district court in Philadelphia yesterday.

The defendants are David Bevan, former chairman of the finance committee and chief financial officer of the now-bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Co.; William Gershecker, former corporate vice-president of Penn Central; Fidel Gots, a West German financier who lives in Vaduz, Liechtenstein; Joseph Rosenbaum, a Washington, D.C., lawyer; and his brother, Francis.

Mr. Bevan and Mr. Gershecker were charged with actually misapplying the money.

The indictment charged that from July 1969 until about Nov. 1, 1970, the defendants conspired to misapply Penn Central funds through a scheme involving a \$10-million loan Penn Central obtained from a German bank syndicate.

The defendants allegedly arranged the loan by falsely representing the intended use of the money and then diverting \$4.2 million of the loan to Mr. Gots through a dummy Liechtenstein company, First Financial Trust. The Liechtenstein corporation was also named a defendant in

the conspiracy indictment.

"Under the stated terms of such a loan, the loan proceeds were to be used to finance the rehabilitation of rundown railroad cars and equipment used by the Penn Central Transportation Co. in its business," the indictment said.

Despite that statement, the defendants actually intended to transfer \$4.2 million to Mr. Gots for a corporation under his control "for his permanent use instead of applying such portion of loan proceeds for the stated and agreed upon purpose," the indictment charged.

Mr. Gots was to obtain the money to satisfy a debt which he claimed the Penn Central Transportation Co. owed him, a claim the company disputed, the indictment continued.

The five men were charged with mail fraud and wire fraud for using telegrams and the mail in furtherance of the scheme.

Dutch Bankruptcies Up

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11 (AP)—The number of bankruptcies in the Netherlands totaled 1,645 in the first half, up 28 per cent from 1,286 a year earlier, the official statistics agency reported.

Arab Pressure Put Off Oil Auction by Saudis

By Juan de Onis

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 11 (UPI)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia recently called off a large oil auction designed to force a reduction in the world price because of "strong antagonism" toward the measure by other oil producers. But according to Saudi government sources,

In return for suspending the auction, the Saudis sources said that Algeria, which had objected to the auction in a letter from President Houari Boumedienne to King Faisal, had agreed to support the Saudi view that there should be no increase in the posted price of oil before next year.

King Faisal has also sent what Saudi sources called a "strongly worded" message to the Shah of Iran calling for an agreement among the major oil-producing nations to freeze prices.

Iran, which is second only to Saudi Arabia in oil exports, has been a leading proponent of a new round of oil-price increases to offset the loss of purchasing power for oil exporters due to inflation in the industrial countries and rising food prices.

The conflict over oil prices has threatened to tear apart the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, made up of 13 countries that account for 85 per cent of world oil exports.

Last June, in an acrimonious OPEC meeting in Ecuador, Saudi Arabia blocked a major price increase supported by all other members. The organization is scheduled to meet again in Vienna tomorrow to set prices for the last quarter of this year.

On July 21, during a visit to Saudi Arabia by U.S. Treasury

Secretary William Simon, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum, announced that an auction would be held in August of more than a million barrels a day of government-owned oil, for delivery during the last quarter of this year and in early 1975.

The Saudi intention was clearly to put pressure on the world oil market and bring prices down by accepting bids below the present Saudi price for government-owned oil, which is \$3 per cent of the posted price of \$11.65 a barrel, or \$10.83.

Retaliation to this threat came immediately from Kuwait, Iraq and Libya, which have refused to sell oil at less than 93 per cent of the posted price. As a result, Saudi production has been cut back to 1.9 million barrels a day from 2.5 million barrels in June, and Libya has reportedly dropped daily production to 1.4 million barrels from 2 million barrels three months ago.

Venezuela has also cut back production to support the present oil-price level. Iran has reduced bids that did not meet its price on 375,000 barrels a day of government-owned oil.

In addition, Iran, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, which together produce more than Saudi Arabia's recent daily output of 8.5 million barrels, threatened to counter any Saudi production increase by cutting back their own output by an equivalent amount.

The embassies and messages from other Arab oil countries reaching King Faisal here in Saudi Arabia's summer capital in the mountains above Jidda showed that Saudi Arabia was completely isolated.

Although King Faisal feels that the present oil-price level is detrimental to world economic relations and threatens the political stability of Western countries, he was not prepared to break up OPEC and alienate the Arab oil countries.

Among other things, this would have weakened Arab political unity at a time when the confrontation with Israel is still unresolved.

Another negative factor from the Saudi standpoint has been the slowness in reaching an agreement with the four U.S. oil companies that are partners in the Arabian-American Oil Company on 100 per cent control of Aramco by the Saudi government.

Saudi Arabia, which owns 60 per cent of Aramco, is seeking full control. The companies have been offered compensation on the same terms by which they gave up first 25 per cent and then 60 per cent of their concession.

The negotiations have reportedly run into difficulties over Saudi Arabia's refusal to grant the four companies a preferential price for oil sold to them under long-term supply contracts after they give up their remaining 40 per cent.

This company-owned oil currently costs the American partners 60 per cent of the posted price, or \$7.11 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia proposes that oil sold to the partners in the future would be at "the market price," which would mean the partners would have to buy oil at the same price that Saudi Arabia sells it to any customer.

The notes, which are rated triple "B" and were issued to yield an unprecedented 13 per cent, were apparently fairly attractive to small investors.

The institutional appeal which would have normally been generated by a 13 per cent yield was blunted because of the downgrading of Duke Power's credit rating recently. Many funds have regulations precluding them from holding securities rated less than single "A."

Prof. Klein discounted the anti-inflation impact of a \$10-billion cut in federal spending, which the administration has been urging.

Price rises will slow to 9.6 per cent in 1975 and to the 7 or 8 per cent range by 1976, rates which are high by historical standards, the forecast said. Profits will be sluggish, but they will not decline as much as real wages.

He said the forecast does not suggest evidence of a "cumulative downward spiral," indicating a depression, nor does there seem to be much prospect for a sustained recovery.

The Wharton forecast has been one of the more accurate economic projections throughout the year, although, like most, it did not do well in 1973.

The forecasters said that they foresaw a continuously rising unemployment rate even with a public services jobs program providing employment for 500,000 people.

Lawrence Klein, professor of economics at the Wharton School, said that "as pessimistic or sour as we are, it has to be emphasized that we do not feel the bottom is falling out of the system. We don't subscribe to the theory that the world economy is about to collapse."

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King Faisal

Prices Drop Across Board On Wall St.

Low Volume Shows
Investors Lack Interest

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Prices declined across the board on the New York Stock Exchange today, carrying losses into the third consecutive session.

As yesterday, volume was low and, with little in the news that would bring any reaction on Wall Street, analysts attributed the decline to the general economic malaise that has sent stocks slumping in recent weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell by 3.45 points to 654.72, as declining issues outnumbered gainers by more than two to one.

Today's low turnover of 11.82 million shares compared with 11.98 million yesterday.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. Investors were one of the most active issues on the NYSE, falling 1 3/8 to 2 3/8. Turnover in the issue included a block of 154,000 shares at 2. Yesterday the company reported a fourth-quarter loss and sharply lower year net.

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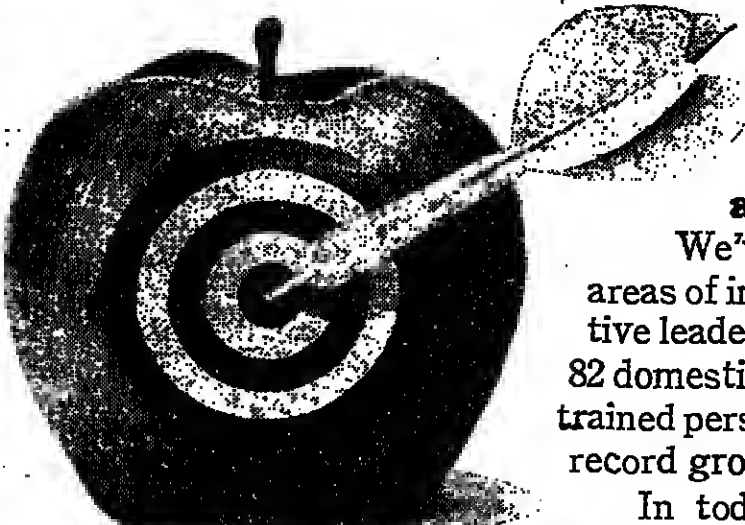
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(Continued on next page.)

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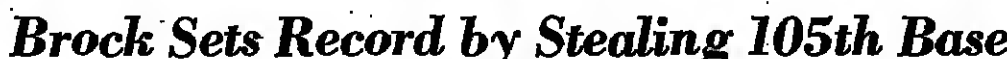
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Brook's first steal of the night gave him 739 for his career and broke Max Carey's National League record.

On Brook's second theft, he reached first by singling to left and then stole on an 8-1 pitch. The throw from Philadelphia catcher Bob Boone was accurate, but Brook's slide broke the ball.

After the St. Louis star, 33, broke the record

Second America's Cup Race Is Fogged Out

Associated Press



Foreman Doubts Tough Fight

IFIED ADVERTIS

Preview of the NFL Season

averaged 5-2 yards per rush in first five preseason games. John Hadl also has swift Harold Jackson, Jack Snow and Lance Rentzel, who is back in action again after a week's suspension.

Germans Pref

Germans Prefer Their Wives To National Soccer Team

result for their chief opponents and rivals in the European Cup, the Barcelona of Johan Cruyff, Rinus Michels and Johan Neeskens (who is now somewhat laboriously learning Spanish, a

Tuesday's Line Scores

[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

[illegible]

PEOPLE: *Raymond the Bagelm
Is Back at His Stand*

Thousands at New York's City College were no doubt pleased to learn that as of Tuesday, the first day of fall classes, Raymond the Bagelman was back at his old-gland, doing a brisk business in front of Shepherd Hall. Raymond, whose full name is Raymond Reuben Haber, completed 25 years of bagel selling at City College in December, 1971, at which time he was awarded an honorary BPF (Bachelor of Pretzel Purveyance) by college officials, who threw in a bronze pretzel for good measure. But for most of the fall, 1973, and the spring, 1974, semesters his spot was vacant. "I had a lot of personal problems and I fear that if I had not had my regular self, I wouldn't stay on campus," Raymond said on Tuesday. During what Raymond called his "sabbatical," it should be noted, the price of his bagels has risen from 15 to 20 cents.



through with: "He's Scratch my back." As officials laughed, Polly c "I'll spit in your eye. W matter?" The bird dea Sattaur, could only get cluck a few times. Ergo, went to Squires and Sa: an associate were fined

The Weinstock-vs. Sinatra trial opened in Los Angeles Tuesday with Frank Weinstock, who is suing Frank Sinatra, two of his friends and a cocktail lounge for \$2.5 million, as the first witness. Sinatra and associates are charged with beating Weinstock. Sinatra's lawyer (one of the defendants were in court) said that Sinatra doesn't deny that an altercation took place; he contends that it was Weinstock who started the fight.

A Liege, Belgium, court has ruled that the death of a man from alcoholic poisoning as a result of an after-hours party at work was officially an "industrial accident." The court said Tuesday that the man, who was not named, was compelled by his foreman to join the drinking party. After going through several bottles of whisky and brandy with his fellow workers, the man collapsed. He died five hours later at home.

Polly the Parrot was exhibit No. 1 and the star witness in a London court Tuesday. Magistrates asked Fred Squires to talk to the parrot to prove that it was really his. Squires claimed that the bird was stolen from his home and said that he found it later in the possession of a bird dealer, in court charged with theft. Polly did not cooperate at first when Squires asked, "Who's a pretty boy?" The bird barked like a dog—but then came

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of Chl *a* and Chl *b* was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

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